(62)

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

(INCLUDING SIND),

For the Year 1893.

[Price—10 Annas.]

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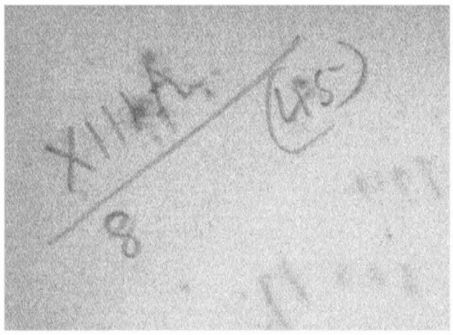

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From

R. D. SETHNA, Esquire,
Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side,
Bombay.

To

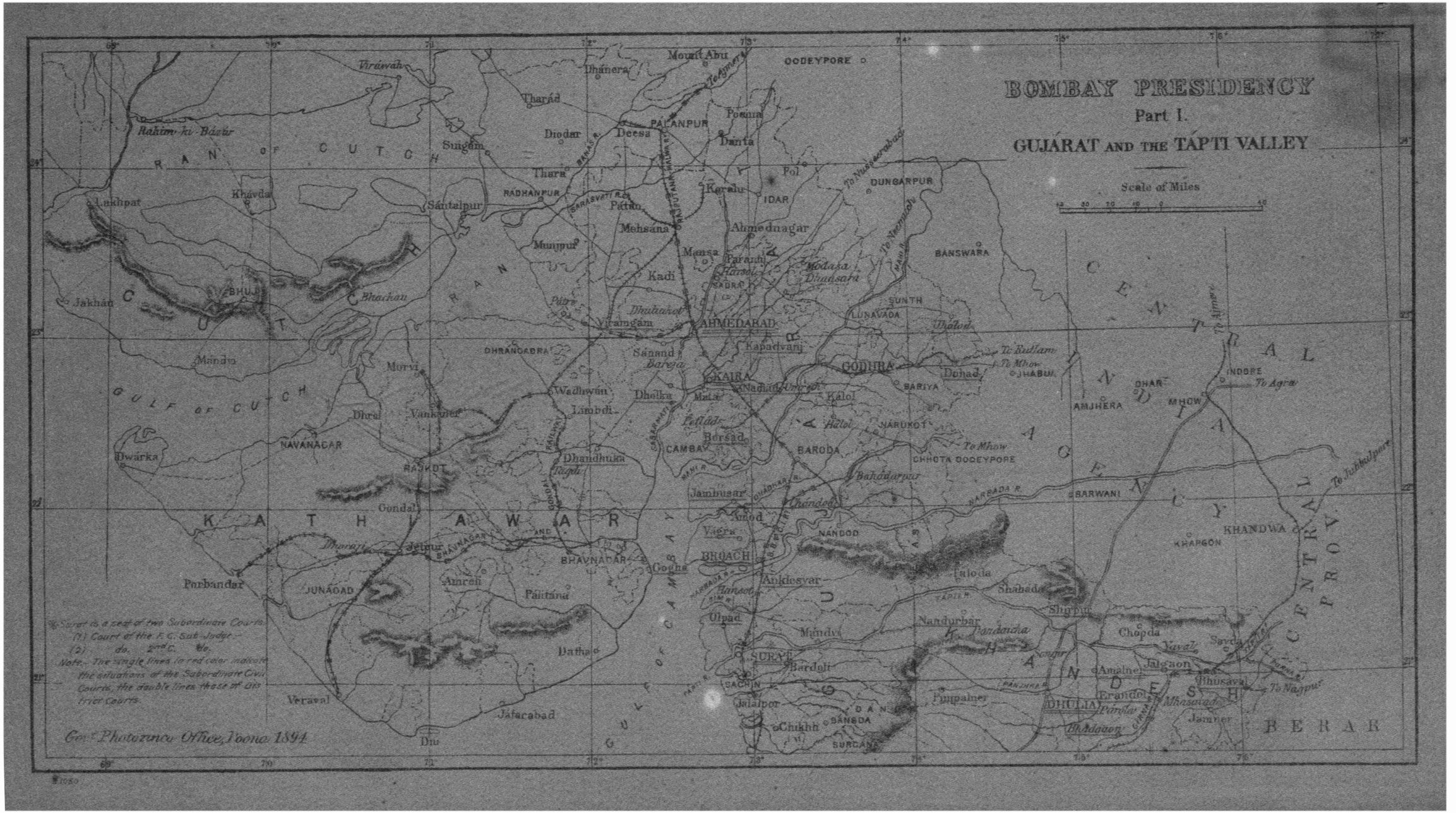
The Honourable Mr. W. LEE-WARNER, C.S.I.,
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

Bombay, 20th September 1894.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith the accompanying reports on the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice in the Presidency of Bombay for the year 1893, together with the report of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind. Judicial Statements Nos. 1 to 13, together with the Statement mentioned in paragraph 57 of the report on the administration of Civil Justice, accompany the reports

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. D. SETHNA
Registrar.


BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part I.
GUJARAT AND THE TAPTI VALLEY
Scale of Miles
RAN OF CUTCH
KATHIAWAR
GULF OF CUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BERAR
Viramgam
AHMEDABAD
Dholka
Dhandhuka
Gogha
BHAVNAGAR
Sihor
Mahuva
Palitana
Amreli
JUNAGAD
Porbandar
Veraval
Jafarabad
Diu
Dwarka
NAVANAGAR
RAJKOT
Morvi
Wadhwan
Limbdi
Gondal
Jetpur
Dhoraji
Vankaner
Dhrol
Jamnagar
Mandvi
Bhuj
Anjar
Lakhpat
Khavda
Rahim ki Bazar
Sujam
Santalpur
Radhanpur
Tharad
Diodar
Deesa
Palanpur
Dhanera
Mount Abu
Pattan
Mehsana
Munjpur
Kadi
Kheralu
Idar
Ahmednagar
Mansa
Parantij
Harsol
Modasa
Dhansara
Sadra
Kapadvanj
Sanand
Bareja
Kaira
Nadiad
Umreth
Matar
Petlad
Borsad
Cambay
Baroda
Jambusar
Amod
Vagra
Broach
Ankleshwar
Hansot
Ulpad
Mandvi
Surat
Bardoli
Sachin
Jalalpur
Chikhli
Sanjan
Surgana
Dungarpur
Banswara
Sunth
Lunavada
Godhra
Dohad
Sariya
Halol
Narukot
Chhota Udeypore
Bahadarpur
Sankheda
Nandod
Rajpipla
Dediapada
Nandurbar
Taloda
Shahada
Shirpur
Sindkheda
Pimpalner
Dhulia
Erandol
Pardi
Bhadgaon
Amalner
Jalgaon
Chopda
Yawal
Bhusaval
Jamner
Mhaswad
Khandwa
Khargon
Sanawad
Barwani
Dhar
Amjhera
Mhow
Indore
Jhabua
Udeypore
Mount Abu
Dhanera
Tharad
Palanpur
Deesa
Danta
Pol
Idar
Dungarpur
Ahmednagar
Mansa
Kadi
Viramgam
Ahmedabad
Sanand
Kaira
Godhra
Dohad
Baroda
Cambay
Broach
Surat
Bardoli
Nandurbar
Dhulia
Jalgaon
Amalner
Chopda
Bhusaval
Khandwa
Indore
Mhow
Dhar
Barwani
Sanawad
Jamner
Mhaswad
Pimpalner
Erandol
Shirpur
Shahada
Taloda
Nandod
Rajpipla
Dediapada
Sankheda
Bahadarpur
Narukot
Halol
Lunavada
Sunth
Banswara
Sanjan
Surgana
Chikhli
Jalalpur
Sachin
Navsari
Gondal
Jetpur
Dhoraji
Vankaner
Dhrol
Jamnagar
Mandvi
Bhuj
Anjar
Lakhpat
Khavda
Rahim ki Bazar
Sujam
Santalpur
Radhanpur
Tharad
Diodar
Deesa
Palanpur
Dhanera
Mount Abu
Pattan
Mehsana
Munjpur

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part II
THE DECCAN, KONKAN AND KARNÁTIC
Scale of Miles
Govt Photozinco Office Poona 1894
Lanavli is also a seat of a Sub-Court the Sub-Judge of Vadgaon holding his Court periodically there.
Note:- The single lines in red color indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double lines those of District Courts and Assist. Judge F. P's Courts.
Poona is a seat of two Courts of Sub-Judges.-
(1) Court of F. C. Sub-Judge.
(2) ... do ... do ... of Haveli.
SACHIN
BANSDA
SURGANA
DHARAMPOR
DAMAN
Bulsár
Párdi
Umbargaon
Dáhánu
Tárápur
Mánur
Máhim
Vádá
Agashi
Bassein
Bhiwndi
Kalyan
THANA
Rándra
BOMBAY
Colaba
Uran
Karjat
Pen
ALIBÁG
Chaul
Roha
MURUD
JANJIRA FT
Mángaon
Bánkot
Harnai
Dápoli
Khed
Khadkala
Lanavli
Vadgaon
Yerrowda
POONA
Sasvad
Supa
Baramati
Indápur
Mádha
Bhor
Mahad
PHALTAN
Medha
Koregaon
Dahivadi
Málsiras
Pándharpur
SATARA
Khatav
Vadi
Sangola
Mangalvedha
Atpádi
Chiplun
Guhagar
Anjanvel
Jaygad
Sangameshvar
Pátan
Karad
Vita
Tasgaon
Peth
Ashtá
Devrúk
RATNÁGIRI
Rájápur
Vizadurg
Devgad
Malvan
Vengurla
Mapuça
PANJIM
Mormugao
Margao
KOLHAPUR
KURUNOVADI
Nipani
Chikodi
Gad Hinglaj
Gokak
Kaladgi
Bágalkot
Hungund
Ilhal
Bádámi
Ron
Gadag
To Bellari
Dambal
Shirhatti
Kundgol
Lakshmeshwar
Shiggaon
SAVANUR
Karajgi
Hangal
Haveri
Ránebennur
To Bangalore
Hirekerur
Siddápur
Telguppa
Gersappa
Bhatkal
Kumta
Honávar
Sirsi
Ankola
KÁRWÁR
Yellápur
Kalghatgi
Shiggaon
Haliyal
Supa
Khánápur
Navalgund
Bagevádi
Sampgaon
BELGAUM
Bagevádi
Sanndatti
Torgal
Bad Honval
Bágevádi
Athni
JAMKHANDI
Mádhol
Muddebihal
Bágevádi
Sindgi
BIJÁPUR
JATH
Indi
SHOLÁPUR
AKALKOT
Wagadari
Honur
To Hyderabad
To Madras
Kalyan
Chándor
Pimpalner
Pimpalgaon Basvant
Nándgaon
Vinchur
Niphád
Yeola
Kopargaon
Sinnar
NÁSIK
Trimbak
Shirghat
Igatpuri
Randha
Sangamner
Akola
Ghatghar
Ráhuri
Novása
Shevgaon
AHMEDNAGAR
Párner
Sirur
Talegaon Dhamdhere
Shrigonda
Karjat
Karmala
Kádu
Jámkhed
Kharda
Bársi
Pimpalner
DHULIA
Bhusával
Jámner
Páchora
Bhadgaon
Satána
Málegaon
Kalvan
Chálisgaon
Ajanta
AURANGABAD
BERAR
NIZAM'S TERRITORY
MADRAS PRES.
MAISUR TER
KARNATIC
CONCAN
SAVANTVADI
KARNATIC
SHOLAPUR
Bhatkal
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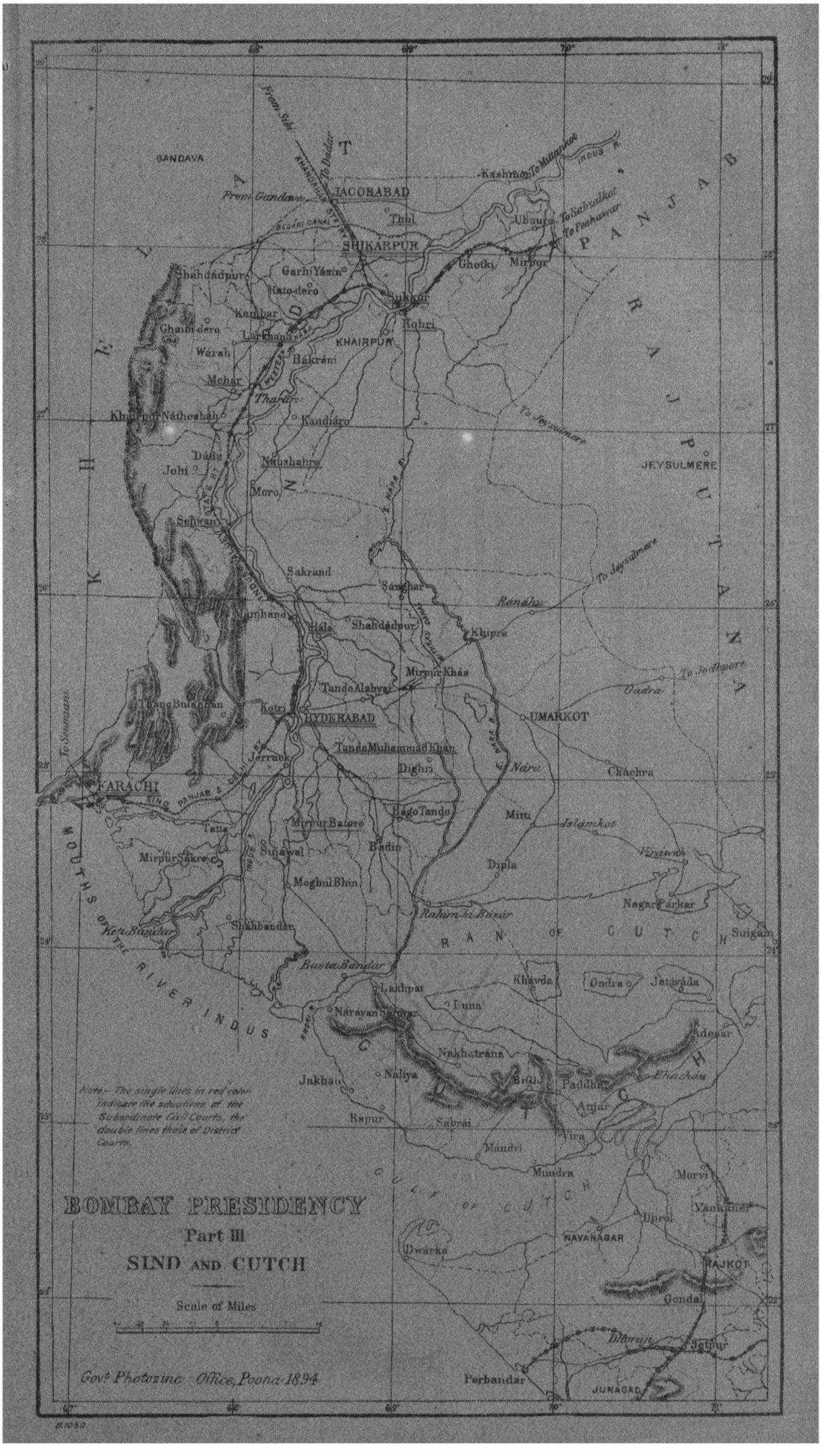
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
Part III
SIND AND CUTCH
Scale of Miles
Note:- The single lines in red color indicate the situations of the Subordinate Civil Courts, the double lines those of District Courts.
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B.1050
SIND
PANJAB
RAJPUTANA
GANDAVA
JACOBABAD
SHIKARPUR
KHAIRPUR
HYDERABAD
KARACHI
UMARKOT
JEYSULMERE
Kashmor
Thul
Ubauro
Ghotki
Mirpur
Shahdadpur
Garhi Yasin
Hato-dero
Sukkur
Rohri
Kandiaro
Naushahro
Moro
Sehwan
Sakrand
Sanghar
Shahdadpur
Khipra
Mirpur Khas
Tando Alahyar
Tando Muhammad Khan
Digri
Jerruck
Tando Bago
Mirpur Batoro
Badin
Sujawal
Mirpur Sakro
Shikhbandar
Keti Bandar
Basta Bandar
Lakhpat
Narayan Sarovar
Jakhau
Nalya
Rapur
Sabrai
Mandvi
Mundra
Anjar
Bhuj
Paddhar
Khavda
Ondra
Jatavada
Luna
Nakhatrana
Adesar
Vinchhiya
Morvi
Vankaner
Dhrol
Dwarka
NAVANAGAR
RAJKOT
Gondal
Jetpur
Porbandar
JUNAGAD
Mitu
Islamkot
Virawah
Diplo
Nagar Parkar
Suigam
Chachra
Umarkot
Jodhpore
Renalu
Jeysulmere
Indus R.
Hakro R.
Nara R.
Western Nara
Rann of Cutch
Gulf of Cutch
Mouths of the River Indus
From Sibi
To Dadar
To Sonmiani
To Millankot
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
To Jeysulmer
To Jeysulmere
To Jodhpore
From Gandava
Begari Canal
Khanpur Canal
Sind Pan jab & Delhi R.
Indus R.
Jerruck
Tatta
Thana Bula Khan
Kotri
Kambar
Ghaibi dero
Larkhana
Wurah
Bakrani
Mehar
Thatar
Khairpur Nathoshah
Dadu
Johi
Mumhand
Hala
Shahdadpur
Ranipur
Khairpur
Tando Alahyar
Tando Muhammad Khan
Digri
Mirpur Khas
Tando Bago
Mitu
Badin
Diplo
Nagar Parkar
Rahim ki Bazar
Sujawal
Moghul Bhin
Mirpur Sakro
Keti Bandar
Shikhbandar
Basta Bandar
Lakhpat
Narayan Sarovar
Jakhau
Nalya
Rapur
Sabrai
Mandvi
Mundra
Anjar
Bhuj
Paddhar
Khavda
Ondra
Jatavada
Luna
Nakhatrana
Adesar
Vinchhiya
Morvi
Vankaner
Dhrol
Dwarka
Navanagar
Rajkot
Gondal
Jetpur
Porbandar
Junagad
Virawah
Islamkot
Umarkot
Chachra
Suigam
Jodhpore
Renalu
Jeysulmere
Indus R.
Hakro R.
Nara R.
Western Nara
Rann of Cutch
Gulf of Cutch
Mouths of the River Indus
From Sibi
To Dadar
To Sonmiani
To Millankot
To Sabzalkot
To Peshawar
To Jeysulmer
To Jeysulmere
To Jodhpore
From Gandava
Begari Canal
Khanpur Canal
Sind Pan jab & Delhi R.
Indus R.
Jerruck
Tatta
Thana Bula Khan
Kotri
Kambar
Ghaibi dero
Larkhana
Wurah
Bakrani
Mehar
Thatar
Khairpur Nathoshah
Dadu
Johi
Mumhand
Hala
Shahdadpur
Ranipur

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

The subject of this report is the Administration of Civil Justice by all the Civil Courts in the Bombay Presidency, including the Province of Sind, but excluding the Courts at Aden.

2. The territories to which this report relates are the Regulation Provinces within the Original or Appellate Jurisdiction of the High Court and the Province of Sind. A map of the Presidency is annexed, in which the position of the Courts of the several Subordinate Judges is marked with a single red line, while a double red line indicates the head-quarter stations at which are located the Courts of District Judges, or of Assistant Judges exercising the powers of a District Judge.

3. The area and population of these territories according to the Census of 1891 are shown in the following table:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

4. The constitution and functions of the several classes of Courts continue as explained in the report for the year 1880.

5. During the year under report the High Court was presided over by a Chief Justice and six Judges as follows:—

Chief Justice.

Sir Charles Sargent.

Puisne Judges.

Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.

Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine.

Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons.

Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang (from 1st January to 1st September 1893).

Honourable Mr. Justice Farran.

Honourable Mr. Justice Candy.

Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade (from 23rd November 1893).

Officiating Judges.

Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton, from the commencement of the year to 25th November 1893.

Honourable Mr. Justice Starling, from the commencement of the year to 17th November 1893.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine was on leave on medical certificate up to 25th November 1893, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton acted for him.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Parsons was on privilege leave from 25th March to 24th April 1893.

The Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was on privilege leave from 9th January to 8th February 1893 and on leave on medical certificate from 22nd July to 1st September 1893, on which date he died.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Farran was on furlough up to the 18th November 1893 and the Honourable Mr. Justice Starling acted for him.

The Honourable Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade was appointed substantively a Judge of the High Court, vice the Honourable Mr. Justice K. T. Telang deceased; he took his seat on the Bench on the 23rd November 1893.

6. In the Presidency Proper there were 13 District Judges, one Joint Judge, one Assistant Judge, F. P., at Bijápur, and 5 Assistant Judges. There was no Assistant Judge, F. P., at Broach after the 22nd December 1893, on which date Mr. Tipnis delivered over charge to the District Judge, Surat, in order to proceed to Junágad under Government Resolution No. 8008, dated 19th December 1893, Judicial Department.

Two Assistant Collectors who held appointments as Forest Settlement Officers, in which capacity their work was light during the rainy season, were directed for that period to do duty at Thána and Dhárwár as Assistant Judges, in addition to their other duties.

7. There were 13 First Class and 87 Second Class Subordinate Judges. During the year 1893 also, both of the First Class Subordinate Judges under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act were appointed, during the monsoon, as Joint First Class Subordinate Judges at Sholápur and Sátára with appellate powers, in addition to their own duties, in order to assist the District Judges in the disposal of appeals. The three extra temporary appointments (*i. e.*, at Ratnágiri, Thána and Sátára) in the third grade of the First Class, sanctioned by the Government of India and referred to in paragraph 7 of the Administration Report for 1892, ceased at the commencement of the summer vacation.

8. The number of Jághírdárs and Inámdárs, exercising the powers of Subordinate Judges under Regulation XIII of 1830, was two, as in the year 1892.

The Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum, Ahmednagar and Ahmedabad are shown in the returns as having performed the functions of Civil Courts under Act XIII of 1889. The Cantonment Magistrates of Belgaum and Ahmednagar are invested with the powers of Courts of Small Causes for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 200, and the Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad exercised Small Cause Court powers for the trial of suits up to the amount of Rs. 50.

The Mámlatdárs of the various tálukas, numbering 192 in all (including Mahálkaris) disposed of possessory suits under Bombay Act III of 1876.

9. At the close of the year there were 88 Village Munsiffs and 228 Conciliators appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act as against 89 and 223, respectively, at the end of 1892.

10. In the Province of Sind the constitution of the Civil Courts was the same as in the preceding year.

11. The following statement shows the numbers and designations of the Regular Civil Courts which come within the scope of this report. The Courts of Cantonment Magistrates and Mámlatdárs are not included, because, though they both, at times, perform the functions of Civil Courts as mentioned above in paragraph 8, these are not their principal duties and occupy but a very small proportion of their time.

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.

The Court of Small Causes in Bombay.

13 District Judges.

*2 Agents for Sardárs in the Dekkhan and Southern Maratha Country under Regulations XXIX of 1827 and VII of 1830.

1 Joint Judge.

2 Assistant Judges with full powers.

* The Judge of Poona is Agent for Sardárs in the Dekkhan, and the Political Agent, Kolhápur, is the Agent for Sardárs in the Southern Maratha Country.

5 Assistant Judges.

5 Small Cause Courts (presided over by three Small Cause Court Judges).

13 First Class Subordinate Judges.

87 Second Class Subordinate Judges.

2 Inámdárs and Jághírdárs with powers under Regulation XIII of 1830.

88 Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.

4 District Judges (including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar).

1 Joint Judge.

1 Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

12 Subordinate Judges.

1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 6 Head Munshis in Thar and Párkar with powers to try civil suits.

12. The total receipts of all Courts in the Presidency (including the Province of Sind) amounted to Rs. 35,31,854 as compared with Rs. 34,01,149 in the year 1892, the expenditure being shown at Rs. 45,86,537 as compared with Rs. 45,97,374 in the preceding year. These figures are supplied by the Accountant General, Bombay, in accordance with Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 5042 of the 11th August 1893, and they include all receipts and charges that fall under the head "Law and Justice".

13. The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the High Court as compared with the preceding two years :—

	1891.		1892.		1893.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court (Original Side)...	4,72,617	3,74,482	5,40,881	3,32,731	4,27,518	3,47,883
High Court (Appellate Side)...	73,168	2,84,847	75,028	2,79,438	68,183	2,75,199

14. The total number of suits instituted in all the Courts during the year under report amounted to 205,944 as against 207,113 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,169 suits The decrease is most marked in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, while the Revenue Courts and the Province of Sind show a marked increase. The number of suits instituted during the year under report as compared with the preceding four years is shown in the table below :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of suits	194,475	202,166	194,681	207,113	205,944

15. The number of suits instituted in the High Court amounted to 1,374 as compared with 1,400 in the year 1892. In the Original Jurisdiction the number of suits instituted shows a decrease of 39.

The number of Insolvency suits in the High Court was 695, being 10 more than in the year 1892.

16. The following table shows the number of suits instituted in the High Court during the year 1893 as compared with the eight preceding years:—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1193.
Original Jurisdiction	525	556	539	556	726	727	695	685	646
Admiralty do.	...	8	2	...	...	1	1	...	...
Testamentary do.	7	13	17	11	12	20	36	27	27
Matrimonial (Pársi) Jurisdiction.	2	2	2	3	2	5	6	3	6
Insolvency Jurisdiction... ...	590	619	698	579	681	709	681	685	695
Total ...	1,124	1,198	1,258	1,149	1,421	1,462	1,419	1,400	1,374

17. There were 6 Matrimonial suits in the High Court as compared with 3 in the year 1892, but none in the Sadar Court in Sind.

18. The number of original suits carried on in the District Courts rose from 389 in 1892 to 621 during the year under report. The increase is most marked in the Province of Sind and in the Districts of Sátára and Poona. Part of the increase was doubtless due to the transfer of suits from Subordinate Judges' Courts to District Courts for trial by Assistant Judges without Appellate powers.

19. The following comparative table shows the number of suits instituted in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and of the Jághírdárs and Inámdárs exercising civil jurisdiction in each district during the year 1893 as compared with the five preceding years:—

Names of Districts.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals)	16,106	17,214	17,685	16,528	17,703	17,274
Surat	3,780	4,424	4,423	4,012	4,338	4,108
Broach	5,160	4,955	5,003	4,624	4,309	4,118
Thána	6,631	6,764	6,999	6,460	7,465	6,774
Kolába	3,254	3,312	3,421	3,076	3,721	3,348
Násik	10,737	9,759	12,227	11,367	11,718	10,582
Ratnágiri...	6,132	6,000	6,143	5,949	6,296	6,111
Kháudesh	19,828	18,398	18,470	19,247	23,930	21,346
Ahmednagar	4,757	4,762	5,322	4,951	4,895	5,338
Poona	4,551	3,373	3,514	3,650	3,865	3,801
Sholápur... ... ... }	5,023	4,569	4,625	5,544	6,116	6,211
Bijápur ... ... }						
Belgaum	3,318	3,675	3,846	3,895	4,507	4,797
Sátára	4,061	3,432	3,426	3,508	3,195	3,394
Dhárwár	3,764	3,991	3,974	3,993	4,768	5,345
Kánara	2,190	2,275	2,234	2,327	2,490	2,463
Karáchi	3,479	4,086	3,805	4,667	4,318	3,785
Hydrabad	6,935	8,712	10,374	9,530	9,888	10,625
Shikárpur ... ... }	8,809	8,780	10,434	11,103	8,940	10,214
Upper Sind Frontier... ... }						
Thar and Párkar	523	595	833	854	876	854
Total ...	119,038	119,076	126,758	125,285	133,338	130,488

20. There is a decrease of 2,850 as compared with the year 1892. This decrease is distributed among twelve districts, the largest being in that of Kháudesh, the District Judge of which attributes it to the fact that in 1892 the money-lenders in his district were led to believe that the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act would be extended to that district, while during the year under report they had no such apprehension. There is an increase in 7 districts, it being most marked in the District of Shikárpur (including Upper Sind Frontier).

21. The following table shows the number of suits instituted in the Small Cause Courts during the year 1893 as compared with the preceding four years :—

Names of Courts.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad	5,452	57,50	4,212	3,995	3,842
Nadiád	1,592	1,650	1,418	1,408	1,438
Surat...	3,075	3,036	2,571	2,696	2,593
Broach	1,231	1,015	1,021	944	929
Poona...	4,416	4,664	6,176	7,303	7,457
Karáchi (including Cantonment) ...	2,890	3,090	3,028	2,601	2,696
Bombay	33,695	32,412	29,555	31,508	31,710
Total ...	52,351	51,617	47,981	50,455	50,665

22. There is an increase of 210 over the figures for the year 1892. This increase is distributed among four of the Small Cause Courts, it being the largest in the case of the Presidency Small Cause Court. There is a decrease in three of them, it being most marked in the case of the Ahmedabad Small Cause Court.

23. The number of suits filed before Village Munsiffs fell from 7,761 in the year 1892 to 7,665 during the year 1893.

24. The following table exhibits the classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted (excluding those in the High Court) during the year under report :—

No.	Class of Suits.	1893.
1	Suits for money or moveable property	1,60,713
	Title and other Suits.	
2	Suits for immoveable property	25,424
3	Suits for specific relief	837
4	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	171
5	Mortgage suits	7,545
6	Suits relating to religious and other endowments	20
7	Matrimonial suits	177
8	Testamentary suits	142
9	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,577
	Total ...	1,97,606

25. These figures show a decrease of 1,034 on the whole, but a comparison of the number of suits under the several heads mentioned in the above table with the figures for the preceding year cannot be made owing to the change in the table effected by the simplification of the form of Judicial Statement No. 7 by the Government of India (*vide* Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), No. $\frac{9 \text{ Judl.}}{676-687}$, dated 20th May 1892, forwarded with the Bombay Government Resolution No. 3408, dated 24th June 1892, Judicial Department).

26. The classification according to the subject-matter of the suits instituted in the High Court during the year 1893 is given in the table below :—

No.	Class of Suits.	1893.
1	Suits for money or moveable property	372
	Title and other Suits.	
2	Suits for immoveable property	61
3	Suits for specific relief	27
4	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption	2
5	Mortgage suits	26
6	Suits relating to religious and other endowments	2
7	Matrimonial suits	9
8	Testamentary suits	27
9	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	147
	Total ...	673

27. These figures show a decrease of 39 on the whole, but no comparison can be made for the reason stated in paragraph 25 above.

28. The aggregate value of the subject-matter of suits instituted during the year under report on the Original Side of the High Court amounted to Rs. 55,46,475 against Rs. 66,29,369 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,82,894. The total value of claims in the Mofussil Courts was Rs. 2,03,52,349 against Rs. 1,80,92,428 in 1892, showing an increase of Rs. 22,59,921. The total value of claims in the Presidency Small Cause Courts was Rs. 33,94,206 against Rs. 34,51,562 in the year 1892, showing a decrease of Rs. 57,356.

29. In the 205,944 suits instituted during the year 1893 the value of the claims did not exceed —

Rs. 10 in 30,266	Rs. 500 in 33,776
Rs. 50 in 85,276	Rs. 1,000 in 3,478
Rs. 100 in 37,839	Rs. 5,000 in 2,179

Rs. 10,000 in 272.

In 168 suits the value of the claims exceeded Rs. 10,000. There were also 12,690 suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money. There is an increase in those classes of suits in which the value of the claims did not exceed Rs. 100, 500, 5,000, 10,000 and in that in which it cannot be estimated in money. The remaining classes show a decrease.

Disposal of Suits.

30. The total number of suits disposed of by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report was 208,266 as compared with 206,843 in the year 1892, showing an increase of 1,423. The arrears at the commencement of the year were 34,092 and at the end of the year 33,711.

31. The number of suits decided by the several classes of Civil Courts during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years is shown in the table below :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
High Court	1,296	1,829	1,489
Sadar Court in Sind	...	1	...
Courts of District and Assistant Judges	538	457	608
Do. Subordinate Judges	1,26,944	1,31,504	1,31,518
Do. Cantonment Magistrates	387	790	763
Do. Jághirdárs and Inámdárs	17	28	48
Small Cause Courts	48,970	50,323	50,945
Village Munsiffs	6,009	7,813	7,621
Courts of Mámlatdárs under Bombay Act III of 1876 .	13,737	14,098	15,274
Total ...	1,97,898	2,06,843	2,08,266

These figures show an increase in five of the classes while a decrease in the rest.

32. The following table exhibits the details of suits disposed of by the High Court on its Original Side during the year 1893 as compared with the year 1892 :—

		1892.	1893.
Disposed of without trial		708	349
Compromised		92	105
Decreed on confession		10	15
Decreed *ex-parte*		461	456
Dismssed *ex-parte*		308	297
On reference to arbitration	For plaintiff	...	(3)*
	„ defendant	...	...
With contest	For plaintiff	169	196
	„ defendant	81	71
	Total	1,829	1,489

* These suits were regarded in the statement from the High Court, Original Side, as disposed of when they were referred to arbitration.

There were 1,231 suits pending at the end of the year 1893 against 1,309 pending at the close of the year 1892.

33. The following table exhibits the manner in which suits were disposed of in the Mofussil and the Presidency Small Cause Court during the year 1893 as compared with the preceding year :—

		1892.	1893.
Disposed of without trial		19,294	20,063
Compromised		38,267	38,338
Decreed on confession		23,501	23,166
Decreed *ex-parte*		64,102	63,823
Dismissed *ex-parte*		2,500	2,295
On reference to arbitration	For plaintiff	1,247	1,091
	„ defendant	87	70
With contest	For plaintiff	38,585	39,768
	„ defendant	9,617	10,542
	Total	197,200	199,156

There were 32,480 suits pending at the close of the year 1893 as compared with 32,783 pending at the end of the preceding year.

34. The number of suits decreed *ex-parte* by the District and Subordinate, and Small Cause Courts, respectively, during the years 1892 and 1893, is given in the following table :—

	1892.	1893	Increase.	Decrease.
District and Subordinate Courts	46,155	44,557	...	1,598
Small Cause Courts	17,401	18,543	1,142	

35. The percentage of suits thus disposed of to the total number of cases

decided by the Courts in each of the last three years is shown in the table below :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
District and Subordinate Courts	33	34·97	33·72
Small Cause Courts	33·21	34	35·86

36. The following table exhibits the average duration of suits in the various classes of Courts as compared with the preceding year :—

Class of Courts.	Average number of days during which suits lasted.			
	1892.		1893.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Unpaid Tribunals—				
Jághírdárs and Inámdárs...	44	52	159	61
Paid Sub-divisional Courts—				
Subordinate Judges' Courts	131·586	56·488	130·050	51·215
Cantonment Magistrates' Courts ...	6·373	5·613	48 051	21·309
Mámlatdárs' Courts	74·390	68·636	23·445	14·139
Small Cause Courts	79	46·963	76·41	46·218
District Courts	328·850	141·596	259	117·713
High Court	306	319·141	322·112	300·336
Presidency Small Cause Court	47	39	41·6	36·3

37. The average duration of suits has increased in the Courts of the Jághírdárs and Inámdárs and in those of the Cantonment Magistrates, while it has decreased in the Courts of the Subordinate Judges, Mámlatdárs, in the Presidency Small Cause Courts and in the District Courts. In the Mofussil Small Cause Courts it has decreased in the case of contested suits, and it has remained almost the same in the case of uncontested suits. In the High Court it has increased in the case of contested suits, but decreased in the case of uncontested ones.

38. Of the 1,231 cases pending in the High Court at the end of the year, 819 had been filed for more than three months. Of the 32,430 suits pending in the Subordinate and Small Cause Courts at the close of the year, 11,416 had been instituted for more than three months.

39. Besides the regular suits disposed of by the Civil Courts, they also decided 19,929 miscellaneous cases out of 23,930 which came before them, leaving 4,001 pending at the close of the year.

Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

40. The following table exhibits the work done by Conciliators as shown in Appendix K, referred to in paragraph 36 of the Special Judge's report :—

Names of Districts.	For disposal.				Disposed of									Balance remaining for disposal	Special particulars.		
	Arrears.	Newly presented during the year	By transfer.	Total.	Withdrawn by applicant or compromised.	Struck off by Conciliator for default.	Disposed of by agreement forwarded to Court under Section 44.	Referred to arbitration and agreement forwarded to Court under section 45.	Conciliation failed By neglect or refusal of opposite party to attend.	Conciliation failed By non-agreement of parties.	Conciliation failed Total of two previous columns.	By transfer.	Total disposed of.		How many certificates under Section 46 granted in 1893.	Fees realized during the year under Sections 44, 45 and 46.	Process Fees realised during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
Poona ...	1,489	10,362	63	11,894	816	2,532	2,140	...	4,023	940	4,963	51	10,515	1,379	4,105	2,009 9 0	1,556 13 0
Satara	970	5,866	25	6,861	431	1,528	979	7	2,535	511	3,046	24	6,006	855	2,988	1,462 13 0	1,015 7 0
Ahmednagar ...	722	5,491	45	6,258	218	1,782	702	...	2,456	433	2,889	14	5,630	628	2,866	1,100 12 0	807 9 0
Sholápur ...	415	3,07-	29	3,520	210	922	512	.	1,023	455	1,478	39	3,151	309	1,470	704 9 0	475 1 0
Total ...	3,576	24,795	162	28,533	1,670	6,764	4,333	7	10,037	2,339	12,376	152	25,302	3,231	11,429	5,367 11 0	3,854 14 0
Results of 1892 .	3,238	23,957	158	27,348	1,441	6,234	4,326	6	9,247	2,282	11,529	107	23,773	3,575	16,701	5,297 11 0	3,637 12 0

Appeals.

41. The total number of appeals before all the Appellate Courts during the year under report amounted to 11,211, of which 5,650 were disposed of, and 5,561 remained pending at the end of the year. The following table gives the number of appeals filed (including those that were re-admitted), disposed of and left pending before the several Appellate Courts of the Presidency during the last three years :—

	1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending.
High Court.									
Original Side	29	38	14	63	41	36	62	48	50
Appellate Side. First appeals	196	185	202	215	182	235	202	177	260
Appellate Side. Second do.	1,047	905	855	1,005	937	923	980	867	1,036
Sadar Court in Sind. First appeals	16	12	16	25	16	25	32	27	30
Sadar Court in Sind. Second do.	14	13	6	31	24	13	38	38	13
District Courts.									
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahals).	425	539	196	423	282	337	457	231	563
Surat	170	107	104	118	85	137	125	133	129
Broach	111	71	227	78	49	256	72	86	242
Khandesh	257	413	248	273	381	140	270	283	127
Thána (including Kolába) ...	356	382	413	343	423	333	408	439	302
Násik	310	383	147	186	273	60	231	129	162
Ahmednagar	247	199	461	216	470	207	255	199	263
Poona	285	490	85	270	304	51	266	197	120
Sholápur-Bijápur	269	463	367	370	314	423	349	353	439
Sátara	404	421	501	330	454	377	392	471	298
Belgaum...	215	126	177	247	167	257	269	228	298
Dhárwár...	377	230	325	411	341	395	394	484	305
Ratnágiri	574	567	726	701	747	6 0	642	779	543
Kánara	251	221	104	217	219	102	213	152	163
Karáchi	15	21	6	21	20	7	36	30	13
Hyderabad	69	87	55	74	66	63	104	109	58
Shikarpur	156	96	247	157	239	165	182	201	146
Thar and Párkar	3	4	...	5	5	...	10	9	1
Court of the Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country.	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...

42. The number of appeals filed during the year 1893 on the Original Side of the High Court is very nearly the same as in the preceding year. On the Appellate Side of the High Court the number of first and second appeals has fallen from 215 and 1,005 in the year 1892 to 202 and 980, respectively, during the year under report. The Sadar Court in Sind shows an increase of 7, both in the number of first and second appeals instituted during 1893. The number of appeals filed in the District Courts (including those in Sind) has risen from 4,442 in 1892 to 4,675 during the year 1893. The districts of Thána (including Kolába), Sátára, Násik, Ahmednagar, Ahmedabad, Hydrabad, Shikárpur, Belgaum, Karáchi, Surat and Thar and Párkar show an increase in the number of appeals filed during the year 1893, it being most marked in the district of Thána (including Kolába), while those of Ratnágiri, Sholápur-Bijápur, Dhárwár, Broach, Poona, Kánara, and Khándesh show a decrease. The arrears in all the District Courts have increased from 3,990 at the end of 1892 to 4,172 at the end of the year under report. There has been an increase in the districts of Ahmedabad (226), Násik (102), Poona (69), Kánara (61), Ahmednagar (56), Belgaum (41), Sholápur-Bijápur (16), Karáchi (6) and Thar and Párkar (1), and a decrease in those of Ratnágiri (137), Dhárwár (90), Sátára (79), Thána (including Kolába) (31), Shikárpur (19), Broach (14), Khandesh (13), Surat (8) and Hydrabad (5). The average duration of appeals to the District Court has decreased from 367·641 days in 1892 to 304·826 days in 1893.

43. The number of appeals of all kinds made to the High Court from each

district during the year under report, as compared with the four preceding years, is given in the following table:—

Names of Districts.	1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.	Second appeals.	First appeals.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahâls)	95	31	4	90	34	8	163	50	4	96	52	4	40	31	5
Surat	26	14	7	25	18	1	72	29	6	26	32	5	44	18	9
Broach	4	...	2	12	3	...	10	4	1	12	2	2	7	2	...
Khândesh	46	6	...	60	5	1	79	6	1	82	7	...	68	11	1
Thâna (including Kolâba)	79	5	1	90	8	5	57	11	4	44	10	5	89	18	3
Násik	42	7	1	37	11	1	47	8	3	57	9	2	31	11	2
Ahmednagar	48	4	...	40	4	...	30	7	1	92	4	3	32	9	3
Poona	51	18	1	77	16	2	108	37	6	97	33	6	54	27	1
Sholâpur-Bijápur	94	11	2	54	9	6	64	5	4	46	9	3	77	8	2
Sátára	148	18	6	118	7	4	96	7	5	149	8	9	157	28	5
Belgaum	72	9	1	68	5	1	57	9	7	46	9	...	41	9	1
Dhárwár	76	15	1	74	10	3	117	13	1	54	16	1	96	11	4
Ratnágiri	152	12	4	77	9	1	71	6	...	133	15	2	176	10	5
Kánara	111	6	9	69	11	2	65	3	5	66	3	5	53	4	1
Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poona, Agent for Sardárs in the Dekkhan	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	...
Kolhápur, Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

44. In the High Court there were 93 appeals from decrees of Judges, sitting on the Original Side, including 18 references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes. Of these, 14 were dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted, while in 23 cases the decrees were confirmed, in 5 modified, and in 6 cases they were reversed. There were 50 such appeals and references pending at the end of the year 1893.

45. From the Mofussil Courts there were 437 appeals from original decrees which were disposed of as shown below:—

	Number.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	8
Dismissed for default, &c.	28
Decree confirmed	81
Do. modified	16
Do. reversed	25
Remanded	19
Total, Disposed of ...	177
Pending ...	260
Total ...	437

46. The number of second appeals before the High Court were 1,903 against 1,860 in 1892. They were disposed of as shown below:—

	Number.
Dismissed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	346
Dismissed for default, &c.	15
Decree confirmed	326
Do. modified	47
Do. reversed	48
Remanded	85
Total, Disposed of ...	867
Pending ...	1,036
Total ...	1,903

47. The number of appeals that were before the Sadar Court in Sind, together with the manner in which they were disposed of, is shown in the following table :—

	Number of appeals before the Court.	Number of Appeals.						Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Confirmed, Section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.		
Appeals from Original decrees	57	5	4	8	6	1	3	27	30
Appeals from Appellate decrees	51	20	6	10	...	...	2	38	13

48. The total number of appeals from decrees before the District Courts was 8,665, including 948 decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers, as compared with 8,831 in the year 1892. They were disposed of as shown below :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	311
Dismissed for default, &c.	230
Decree confirmed	2,472
Do. modified	602
Do. reversed	691
Remanded	187
Total, Disposed of ...	4,493
Pending ...	4,172
Total ...	8,665

49. The following table shows the ratio of the number of cases in which the decrees of the lower Courts were confirmed to that of those in which the decrees were reversed or varied, as well as the number of appeals disposed of in each district :—

Courts.	Total number of Appeals disposed of.	Ratio of Cases in which the Decrees were confirmed or left unaltered.	Ratio of Cases in which the Decrees were reversed or varied or suits remanded.
High Court.			
Original Side	48	77	23
Appellate Side ... First appeals	177	66	34
Appellate Side ... Second appeals	867	79	21
Sadar Court in Sind. First appeals	27	63	37
Sadar Court in Sind. Second appeals	38	95	5
District Courts.			
Ahmedabad (including Kaira and Panch Mahâls) ...	231	60	40
Surat	133	62	38
Broach	86	72	28
Thána	220	68	32
Kolába...	219	59	41
Násik	129	61	39
Khándesh	283	70	30
Ahmednagar	199	70	30
Poona	197	80	20
Sholápur-Bijápur	333	66	34
Sátára	471	54	46
Belgaum	228	86	14
Dhárwár	484	70	30
Ratnágiri	779	69	31
Kánara...	152	58	42
Karáchi	30	67	33
Hydrabad	109	72	28
Shikarpur	201	68	32
Thar and Párkar	9	56	44

50. There were 225 miscellaneous appeals before the Appellate Courts which were disposed of as follows :—

	Number.
Confirmed under Section 551, Civil Procedure Code ...	33
Dismissed for default, &c.	19
Rejected	54
Modified	7
Decreed or granted	41
Remanded	12
Total, Disposed of ...	166
Pending ...	59
Total ...	225

The number of miscellaneous appeals disposed of in the preceding year was 198, fifty-six (56) being left pending at the close of the year.

51. The High Court on its Appellate Side disposed of 206 applications under its extraordinary jurisdiction, 4 references under the Civil Procedure Code, 4 references under the Stamp Act, I of 1879, one for confirmation of decree for dissolution of marriage under Act IV of 1869, one under the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, III of 1874, one under the Bombay Act III of 1876, and 2 references under the Guardian and Wards Act, VIII of 1890. There were left pending at the close of the year 65 such applications and references.

Execution of Decrees.

52. The total number of applications for execution of decrees before all the Civil Courts during the year under report amounted to 278,204 as compared with 271,180 in the year 1892. These were dealt with as follows :—

In 38,117 satisfaction was obtained in full.
In 47,583 do. in part.
138,112 applications were wholly infructuous.
216 applications were transferred to other districts and provinces for disposal ; and
50,219 remained pending at the close of the year.

53. Judgment-debtors were arrested without being imprisoned in 3,640 cases and were actually imprisoned in 1,809 cases. The corresponding numbers during the year 1892 were 3,457 and 1,994, respectively.

54. The total amount recovered by all the Courts in execution proceedings amounted to Rs. 1,03,67,618 as compared with Rs. 51,74,901 in the preceding year.

55. The number of applications under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code in the mofussil amounted to 377 as compared with 326 in 1892, 354 in 1891, 296 in 1890, and 265 in 1889. The number of such applications in the four districts, subject to the operation of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, was 47 as against 42 in 1892.

56. In the Insolvency Court in Bombay, constituted under 11 and 12 Victoria, Chapter XXI, there were 695 applications presented as against 685 in 1892 and 681 in 1891.

57. A tabular statement is appended to this report showing the amount of work done during the year under report in the several Courts in each district subordinate to the High Court.

58. In this Presidency the records of suits disposed of by Subordinate Courts are finally deposited in the District Courts. The record-rooms and libraries are reported by the District Judges generally to be in good order. The destruction of old records is carried out periodically in accordance with the rules framed by the High Court.

59. During the year under report four of the District Judges (Messrs. J. L. Johnston, G. C. Whitworth, J. W. Walker and T. S. Hamilton) one Joint Judge (Mr. J. J. Heaton) and one Assistant Judge, F. P. (Mr. R. S. Tipnis) inspected 15 of the Courts subordinate to them. The general results of these inspections, as reported to the High Court, were, on the whole, satisfactory. It is to be regretted that a larger number of Subordinate Courts have not been

inspected, as it is most undesirable that this important part of the duties of a District Judge should be overlooked. At the same time their Lordships are aware that in most districts the pressure of civil appeals, the early disposal of which is also important, leaves the District Judges but little time for administrative duties. The work in many Subordinate Courts is exceedingly heavy and cannot be adequately performed by a single Judge.

60. During the year under report the Subordinate Judge of Shirpur has, since the 1st April 1893, been holding his Court alternately for two months at Shirpur and at Chopda.

61. The District Judge of Ahmedabad states in his Administration Report that for nearly 10 months one officer had to do the duties of Joint Judge and Assistant Judge. He observes that there was a First Class Subordinate Judge without appellate powers for three months and 25 days, and that it is simply hopeless in the face of very heavy criminal work, both original and appellate, which has to be dealt with in the District Court of Ahmedabad, to even expect that the District Court will be able to properly cope with the civil work unless and until Government can see its way to maintain, for at least one complete year, a District Judge, a Joint Judge, an Assistant Judge with appellate powers, and a First Class Subordinate Judge with appellate powers.

62. The results of the administration of civil justice in this Presidency during the year under report are briefly as follows:—

There were 1,169 less suits instituted during the year 1893 than in 1892. The number of suits disposed of by all the Civil Courts during the year has increased by 1,423. The number of suits pending at the end of the year has decreased by 381. The number of appeals disposed of was 5,650 or 391 less than in 1892. The arrears of appeals have increased by 339.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th September 1894.

R. D. SETHNA
Registrar.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY FOR THE YEAR 1893.

This report relates to the administration of justice by the Criminal Courts in the Regulation Provinces of the Presidency and in the Province of Sind, as well as the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, and represents the work done by those Courts.

2. The following table shows the area and population of the above-mentioned provinces according to the last census (1891):—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Regulation Provinces	77,275	15,985,270
Sind...	47,789	2,871,774
Total ...	125,064	18,857,044

3. The Courts of which the work forms the subject of this report are:—

Regulation Provinces.

The High Court.
15 Sessions Judges and Joint Sessions Judges.
5 Assistant Sessions Judges.
18 District Magistrates.
4 Presidency Magistrates.
120 First Class Magistrates.
190 Magistrates of the Second Class.
227 Do. Third Class.
14,930 Police Patels with criminal jurisdiction under Bombay Act VIII of 1867.

Sind.

The Sadar Court.
3 Sessions Judges.
1 Joint Sessions Judge.
5 District Magistrates, of whom 2 were empowered as Deputy Commissioners to pass heavy sentences under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code.
25 Magistrates of the First Class.
59 Do. Second Class.
59 Do. Third Class.

4. The Judges mentioned in the above paragraph are all paid. During the year under report there were 80 Honorary Magistrates in the Presidency Proper, of whom 52 form 10 Benches of Magistrates, which are as follows:—

2 at Poona,	1 at Ahmednagar,	1 at Belgaum,
1 at Sholápur,	1 at Sátára,	1 at Nipani, and
1 at Pandharpur,	1 at Dhulia,	1 at Nadiád.

5. Of the Judges of the High Court, six were Europeans, and one a Native. Of the Sessions, Joint Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges, including those in Sind, twenty were Europeans, four were Natives, three of the latter being Statutory Civilians. Seventy-three of the First Class Magistrates were Europeans and ninety-nine Natives. Of the Second and Third Class Magistrates, all were Natives, except nine and seven, respectively, who were Europeans. These include 29 Special Magistrates in the Presidency Proper and 10 in Sind.

6. The total number of offences reported during the year 1893 amounted to 206,681, of which 171,878 were returned as true. The corresponding numbers for the preceding year were 213,625 and 169,872, respectively.

7. The classification of offences returned as true according to the headings shown in Judicial Statement No. 2 for the year 1893, as compared with each of the two preceding years, is given in the following table:—

No.	Class.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1892.		1893.	
					Increase.	Decrease.	Increase	Decrease.
1	Offences against the State—Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
2	Offences relating to the Army and Navy—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
3	Offences against the public tranquillity—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code	826	848	1,076	17	...	238	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	...	...	1	...	..
4	Offences by or relating to public servants—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	99	86	82	...	13	..	4
5	Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	795	834	871	76	...	37	..
	Attempts at ditto	8	2	1	...	6	...	1
6	False evidence and offences against public justice—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	857	838	794	...	19	...	44
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	2	...	1	2	..
7	Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	93	113	92	20	...	...	21
	Attempts at ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
8	Offences relating to weights and measures—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	151	167	181	16	...	14	...
	Attempts at ditto	5	...	...	..	5	...	...
9	Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	1,440	1,887	2,199	447	...	312	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
10	Offences relating to religion—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code ...	41	39	39	...	2	...	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
11	Offences affecting life	421	428	435	7	...	7	...
	Attempts at ditto	50	39	36	...	11	...	3
12	Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.	48	44	36	...	4	...	8
	Attempts at ditto	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
13	Hurt	27,556	27,068	28,104	...	488	1,036	..
	Attempts at ditto	14	11	8	...	3	...	3
14	Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	472	581	491	109	...	...	90
	Attempts at ditto	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
15	Criminal force and assault	4,954	5,245	5,773	291	...	528	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	13	6	12	...	...	7
16	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	102	106	100	4	...	...	6
17	Rape	50	46	41	...	4	...	5
	Attempts at ditto	11	5	5	...	6	...	...
18	Unnatural offence	33	26	20	...	7	...	6
	Attempts at ditto	3	2	1	...	1	...	1
19	Theft	10,304	10,064	9,510	...	240	...	554
	Attempts at ditto	43	57	42	14	...	...	15
20	Extortion	60	59	69	...	1	10	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	...	4	...	...	4	..
21	Robbery and dacoity	324	333	336	9	...	3	...
	Attempts at ditto	7	5	3	...	2	...	2
22	Criminal misappropriation of property	535	521	620	...	14	99	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	8	2	8	...	...	6
23	Criminal breach of trust	762	821	760	59	...	...	61
	Attempts at ditto	2	4	1	2	...	...	3
24	Receiving of stolen property	952	1,019	908	67	...	...	111
	Attempts at ditto	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
25	Cheating	491	525	570	34	...	45	...
	Attempts at ditto	4	3	8	...	1	5	...
26	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	13	15	21	2	...	6	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
27	Mischief	4,117	4,558	4,667	441	...	109	...
	Attempts at ditto	7	10	9	3	...	..	1
28	Criminal trespass	3,091	3,009	2,978	...	85	...	31
	Attempts at ditto	29	24	15	...	5	...	9
29	Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code	87	75	81	...	12	6	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
30	Criminal breach of contracts of service	9	9	13	...	...	4	..
	Attempts at ditto	28	...	...	...	28	...	..
31	Offences relating to marriage... ...	967	1,000	1,041	33	...	41	...
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	4	1	...	3	...
32	Defamation	365	306	257	..	59	...	49
	Attempts at ditto	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
33	Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	4,950	5,015	6,035	65	...	1,020	...
	Attempts at ditto	1	...	5	...	1	5	...
34	Offences under special and local laws	95,893	1,03,999	1,03,520	8,106	...	...	479

8. The number of cases under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code has risen from 843 to 1,076; the number of cases under Chapter XIV has continued to increase for some years past; they show an increase of 312 since 1892. The number of cases of hurt and those of criminal intimidation, &c., have risen from 27,068 to 28,104 and from 5,015 to 6,035, respectively. Cases of criminal force and assault have risen from 5,245 to 5,773 and those of mischief from 4,558 to 4,667. Offences under special and local laws which have continued to increase for some years past have decreased by 479. Cases of theft have fallen from 10,064 to 9,510. The number of cases of receiving stolen property and of those of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement show a decrease of 111 and 98, respectively.

9. Of the 490 cases affecting human life brought to trial during the year, 239 were murders as compared with 259 out of 487 in the preceding year. The following table shows the classification of such offences for the years 1892 and 1893, with regard to the motives for which they were committed:—

	Number of murders.	
	1892.	1893.
From motives connected with women	97	84
Of children for the sake of their ornaments	11	8
Other murders for the sake of gain	29	26
For other causes	122	121
Total ...	259	239

10. These figures show a decrease of 20 during the year under report. This decrease is distributed among all the heads.

11. The offences entered in the table appended to paragraph 7 under the heading of "Special and Local Laws" consist principally of offences under the Cattle Trespass Act, the Forest Act, the A'bkári Act (Bombay), the Presidency Town, District and Village Police Acts, the Cantonment Act, the Public Conveyances Act, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Municipal Acts.

12. The following table shows the number of offences returned as true in each district, including those in Sind, with the ratio of the number of offences to the population for the year 1893 as compared with the year 1892:—

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population.	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Ahmedabad	921,712	16,739	20,870	1 to 55	1 to 44
Kaira	871,589	10,852	9,364	1 to 80	1 to 93
Panch Mahâls	313,417	1,162	1,738	1 to 270	1 to 180
Broach	341,490	5,864	3,348	1 to 58	1 to 102
Surat	649,989	4,543	5,006	1 to 143	1 to 130
Thána	904,868	8,081	8,220	1 to 112	1 to 110
Kolába	509,584	4,008	4,422	1 to 127	1 to 115
Násik	843,582	8,213	7,905	1 to 103	1 to 107
Khándesh	1,460,851	8,232	9,292	1 to 177	1 to 157
Ahmednagar	888,755	4,422	5,546	1 to 201	1 to 160
Poona	1,067,800	24,667	13,270	1 to 43	1 to 80
Sholápur	750,689	6,361	6,957	1 to 118	1 to 108
Sátára	1,225,989	10,629	9,776	1 to 115	1 to 125
Belgaum	1,013,261	3,385	3,340	1 to 299	1 to 303

Names of Districts.	Population.	Offences.		Ratio of number of offences to population	
		1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Dhárwár	1,031,314	2,990	3,074	1 to 352	1 to 342
Bijápur	796,339	1,705	1,608	1 to 467	1 to 495
Kánara	446,351	1,644	2,169	1 to 272	1 to 206
Ratnágiri	1,105,926	2,664	2,639	1 to 415	1 to 419
Karáchi	564,880	4,802	5,098	1 to 118	1 to 111
Hydrabad	918,646	4,597	5,170	1 to 200	1 to 178
Shikárpur	915,497	6,276	6,100	1 to 146	1 to 150
Upper Sind Frontier ...	174,548	936	895	1 to 186	1 to 195
Thar and Párkar	298,203	862	969	1 to 346	1 to 308
Bombay (City)	821,764	26,238	35,102	1 to 31	1 to 23
Total ...	18,857,044	169,872	171,878	1 to 111	1 to 110

13. The decrease is most marked in the District of Broach. There is also a considerable decrease in the districts of Poona, Bijápur and Kaira. Next to these are the districts of Sátára, Upper Sind Frontier, Násik, Belgaum, Ratnágiri, and Shikárpur. The districts of Panch Maháls, Kánara, Ahmednagar, Thar and Párkar, Hydrabad and Khándesh show a considerable increase, it being most marked in the district of Panch Maháls. There is also an increase in the districts of Surat, Kolába, Ahmedabad, Sholápur, Dharwár, Karáchi and Thána. The City of Bombay continues to be the most criminal of all the districts, while the district of Bijápur appears to be the least criminal and in the districts of Ahmedabad, Poona and Kaira the number of offences in proportion to population is very high.

14. In connection with the 171,878 offences returned as true during the year under report 183,886 cases, including cases not disposed of during the previous year, were brought to trial before the Courts. The total number of persons under trial during the year, including those involved in cases pending at the end of the previous year, was 277,850, being 16,193 more than in 1892. Of these 148,656 were acquitted or discharged, 108,873 were convicted, 713 died during trial, 1,894 escaped and 13 were transferred to other provinces, while 17,701 remained pending at the end of the year.

15. During the previous year the number of persons under trial was 261,657, of whom 155,638 were acquitted or discharged, 85,403 were convicted, 859 died during trial, 2,384 escaped and 18 were transferred to other Provinces, 17,355 remaining under trial at the close of the year.

16. The following table exhibits the percentage for the year 1893 as compared with the two previous years :—

	1891	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped or transferred	·057	1·25	·94
Acquitted or discharged	59·68	59·48	53·50
Convicted	38·76	32·64	39·19
Remaining under trial	1·66	6·63	6·37

17. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions has fallen from 64·57 in 1892 to 57·72 during the year under report. The following table shows the ratio under the various classes of offences for the year under report :—

Description of offence.	Persons acquitted or discharged.	Persons convicted.	Ratio of column 2 to column 3.
Offences against the public tranquillity	5,559	1,857	75 : 25
Offences by or relating to public servants	61	48	56 : 44
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	443	671	40 : 60
False evidence and offences against public justice ...	492	528	48 : 52
Attempts at do.	...	2	0 : 100
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ...	61	50	55 : 45
Attempts at do.	1	...	100 : 0
Offences relating to weights and measures... ...	72	125	37 : 63
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals	367	2,122	15 : 85
Offences relating to religion	65	28	70 : 30
Offences affecting life	440	356	55 : 45
Attempts at do.	44	59	43 : 57
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	31	29	52 : 58
Attempts at do.	4	...	100 : 0
Hurt	62,854	4,613	93 : 7
Attempts at do.	7	8	47 : 53
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	883	95	90 : 10
Criminal force and assault	7,461	1,606	82 : 18
Attempts at do.	8	2	80 : 20
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	143	64	69 : 31
Rape	50	12	81 : 19
Attempts at do.	7	2	78 : 22
Unnatural offence	10	8	56 : 44
Attempts at do	...	3	0 : 100
Theft	4,216	8,838	32 : 68
Attempts at do.	8	42	16 : 84
Extortion	135	42	76 : 24
Attempts at do.	9	...	100 : 0
Robbery and dacoity	502	510	50 : 50
Attempts at do.	10	4	71 : 29
Criminal misappropriation of property	572	327	64 : 36
Attempts at do.	...	2	0 : 100
Criminal breach of trust	568	355	62 : 38
Attempts at do.	...	1	0 : 100
Receiving of stolen property	593	868	41 : 59
Attempts at do.	...	2	0 : 100
Cheating	646	115	85 : 15
Attempts at do.	8	9	47 : 53
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property ...	31	10	76 : 24
Attempts at do.	6	...	100 : 0
Mischief	10,885	957	92 : 8
Attempts at do.	9	1	90 : 10
Criminal Trespass	3,553	1,677	68 : 32
Attemps at do, ...	3	15	17 : 83
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks	128	52	71 : 29
Attempts at do.	1	...	100 : 0
Criminal breach of contracts of service	19	6	76 : 24
Offences relating to marriage	2,038	167	92 : 8
Attempts at do.	1	1	50 : 50
Defamation	459	79	85 : 15
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	11,595	750	94 : 6
Attempts at do.	8	4	67 : 33
Offences under special and local laws	33,590	81,751	29 : 71

18. The proportion of acquittals and discharges to convictions is most noticeable in the cases of criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, hurt, mischief, offences relating to marriage, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, attempts at mischief, cheating, defamation, criminal force and assault, rape, attempts at criminal force and assault, attempts at rape, extortion, fraudulent deeds and disposition of property, criminal breach of contracts of service,

offences against the public tranquillity and in cases of offences relating to religion. The number of convictions ranges highest in the cases of offences affecting the public health, attempts at theft and criminal trespass and in the case of offences under special and local laws and in those of theft.

19. During the year under report 317 cases involving 325 European British subjects were brought to trial. The offences were principally hurt, criminal force and assault, theft and offences under special and local laws, the number of cases under the last-named heading being 249 or 78·55 per cent of the whole number. Of the 325 persons tried, 273 were convicted and 52 were acquitted or discharged, the ratio of the number acquitted or discharged to the number convicted being 16 : 84 as compared with 20 : 80 in the preceding year.

20. There were 3,276 miscellaneous cases involving 3,672 persons before the Criminal Courts during the year 1893. Of the 3,672 persons 1,332 were discharged, 2,322 were convicted, 3 absconded and 15 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were 3,331 cases involving 3,724 persons, of whom 1,414 were discharged, 2,261 were convicted, 1 escaped, 1 person having left Bombay the warrant could not be executed, and 47 were under trial at the close of the year. These cases include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure for taking security for good behaviour and for keeping the peace, as also proceedings for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance, maintenance and local nuisance cases and orders with regard to frivolous or vexatious complaints under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

21. Of the 2,77,850 persons who were brought to trial during the year, 5,059 were placed before village officers, 21,454 before Special Magistrates, 30,255 before Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, 171,559 before Stipendiary Magistrates, and 14,806 before Benches of Magistrates. The cases of 118 persons were referred to District and Divisional Magistrates under Sections 347 and 349 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 34,393 came before them directly. There were 2,081 persons brought to trial before the Courts of Sessions, and 225 before the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind against 2,346 and 121, respectively, in the previous year. As persons committed or referred are reckoned twice over, *i. e.* once for each Court before which they appear, it follows that the total of the several items shown above, *viz.* 279,950, does not agree with the total number of persons actually brought to trial before the various Courts.

22. The High Court on its Original Side disposed of 47 cases involving 144 persons during the year 1893. Of these 51 persons were discharged or acquitted and 93 were convicted and one case against one person remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1892 there were 42 cases involving 46 persons, of whom 8 were discharged or acquitted and 38 were convicted.

23. On the Appellate Side of the High Court there were 37 cases involving 52 persons for confirmation of sentences of death, and 11 cases involving 18 persons were referred to the High Court by Sessions Judges under Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of these 70 persons, 10 were acquitted and 57 convicted, the sentence of death being confirmed on 32 persons, and the cases against 3 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

24. The Sadar Court in Sind, as a Court of reference, disposed of 9 cases involving 9 persons referred to it. All of these persons were convicted, the sentences of death being confirmed on 6 persons. The case of one lunatic pending from 1892 could not be brought on for trial.

25. In the Courts of Sessions 2,081 persons were under trial during the year 1893 as against 2,346 in 1892. Of these 967 were acquitted, 946 were convicted, 3 died and 1 escaped, 105 remaining under trial at the end of the year. The ratio of acquittals to convictions has fallen from 57 : 43 in 1892 to 51 : 49 during the year 1893.

26. Exclusive of 2,041 persons who were committed or referred to superior Courts, the Magistrates of the various classes had before them during the

year 1893, as compared with the two previous years, the numbers given in the table below :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Persons under trial	227,823	254,086	270,544
Died, escaped or transferred	127	3,255	2,616
Acquitted or discharged...	137,095	162,053	145,519
Convicted	87,305	81,600	104,820
Remaining under trial	3,296	17,178	17,589

The table above also shows the general result of the trials held in the cases of the persons that were before the several classes of Magistrates. The percentage of acquittals in the cases finally disposed of has fallen from 64·18 in 1892 to 57·53 during the year under report.

27. The Police Patels had before them 5,059 persons as compared with 5,167 in the year 1892. Of these, 2,109 were discharged or acquitted and 2,948 were convicted, 2 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year.

28. The following table gives the duration in days of trials before Special, Stipendiary and District and Divisional Magistrates, as well as before the Courts of Session and the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind, as compared with the duration in the previous year :—

	1892	1893.
	Days.	Days.
Special Magistrates	2·449	2·081
Stipendiary Magistrates	8·188	5·633
District and Divisional Magistrates	2879	4·019
Chief Magistrates of Districts	1·195	·83
Courts of Session	30·941	29·163
High Court, Original Side...	·2	·335
Sadar Court in Sind	33	28

In the High Court, Original Side, the figures represent only the time actually occupied by the trial in the Court, while in the case of the Sessions Courts the time from the date of commitment is included.

29. The number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts during the year 1893 amounted to Rs. 307,349 against 254,553 in 1892. Of these, 4,595 were examined by Police Patels, 294,313 by all classes of Magistrates, 7,971 by the Courts of Session and 470 by the High Court. The number of witnesses so examined by the Magistrates and the Courts of Session in the previous year amounted to 2,40,572 and 9,282, respectively.

30. The High Court on its Original Side passed 2 sentences of death. The High Court on its Appellate Side and the Sadar Court in Sind confirmed the sentences of death on 32 and 6 persons, respectively, as compared with 19 and 6, respectively, in the preceding year. One person was sentenced to be hanged by the High Court on its Original Side in the year 1892.

31. There were 180 persons sentenced to transportation during the year under report against 133 in the preceding year.

32. No sentence of penal servitude was passed.

33. There were 15,576 persons sentenced to imprisonment against 15,960 so sentenced in 1892. In 12·96 per cent. of these cases simple imprisonment was awarded.

34. Sentence of forfeiture of property was passed on 6 persons during the year under report.

35. There were 85,364 persons sentenced to fines as compared with 64,932 persons so sentenced during the previous year. The following table shows the

aggregate amount of fines imposed and realized as well as the total amount paid by way of compensation during the year 1893 as compared with the previous year :—

	1892.	1893.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Fines imposed	3,98,523 7 3	4,22,696 1 11
Fines realized	3,35,608 10 3	3,56,704 12 7
Compensation paid	24,854 12 11	30,638 12 7

There has been an increase under all the heads as compared with the year 1892. The percentage of fines realized is almost the same during the year 1893 (*i.e.* 84·4) as in 1892 (it being 84·2).

36. During the year under report 723 persons were sentenced to whipping against 763 in 1892.

37. Of the sentences of whipping above referred to, 467 were passed under Sections 2 and 3 of Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments, 66 under Sections 3 and 4 of the Act in addition to other punishments, and 190 on juveniles under Section 5 of the Act for offences not punishable with whipping under Sections 2, 3 and 4. The total number of persons sentenced to whipping has decreased by 40, the decrease being most marked in the first of these classes, while the last of these classes shows an increase.

38. The sentences of whipping may be classified as follows with regard to the number of stripes inflicted on each person :—

75	sentences not exceeding 5 stripes.					
287	do.	exceeding	5	and not exceeding	10	stripes.
195	do.	do.	10	do.	15	do.
102	do.	do.	15	do.	20	do.
53	do.	do.	20	do.	25	do.
and 11	do.	do.	25	do.	30	do.
723						

39. The percentage of sentences of whipping to all other sentences was 5·415 as compared with 5·862 in the previous year, being almost the same during the year under report as in the previous year.

40. The number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts during the year (exclusive of 279 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court for revision) amounted to 8,826; in addition to these, applications involving 491 accused persons were made by complainants for revision, and in the interest of 449 persons the Courts took steps to obtain revision on their own motion. Of these, 1 died, 2,630 had their appeals or applications rejected, 4,024 had their sentences or orders in their cases confirmed, on 66 the sentences were enhanced, of 815 the sentences were reduced or otherwise modified and of 1,464 reversed. In the case of 29 persons the proceedings were quashed, and in the case of 261 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the cases of 476 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

41. As a Court of Appeal the High Court had to deal with appeals of 786 persons from convictions by the Courts of Sessions. Of these, in the cases of 298 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 279 the sentence was confirmed, of 73 reduced or otherwise altered, and of 52 reversed; in the case of 3 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 81 persons remained undisposed of at the close of the year. In the preceding year there were appeals of 601 persons before the High Court. The percentage of the number of persons whose appeals were rejected or dismissed, as well as of those whose sentences were modified or reversed, is shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Rejected or dismissed	577	81·84
Sentence modified	73	10·35
Convictions and sentences reversed	52	7·38
New trial or further enquiry ordered	3	·43

42. The High Court had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 905 persons, the cases of 429 persons being sent for chiefly upon examination of the monthly criminal calendars, and the remainder being taken up on applications made to Court. The High Court enhanced the sentences on 20, modified those of 98 and reversed those of 106. In the case of 1 person the proceedings were quashed and in those of 39 persons new trials or further enquiry were ordered. The High Court did not interfere in the cases of 588 persons, and the cases of 53 persons remained pending at the end of the year. In the year 1892 the number of persons whose cases the High Court had before it for revision amounted to 950. The following table shows the number of criminal cases of all kinds received from each district by the High Court during the year under report :—

Names of Districts.	Confirmation Cases.	Criminal Appeals.	Criminal Reveiws.	Criminal References.	Total.
Ratnágiri	1	8	16	2	27
Poona	1	16	31	10	58
Khándesh	3	49	27	4	83
Ahmednagar	3	22	25	11	61
Sátára	3	25	26	6	60
Násik...	5	37	47	21	110
Thána	3	42	18	3	66
Kolába	...	7	15	2	24
Dhárwár	4	21	17	8	50
Kánara	...	11	7	9	27
Belgaum	2	26	21	6	55
Sholápur	1	10	11	13	35
Bijápur	1	38	8	2	49
Surat	...	7	17	7	31
Broach	...	9	15	7	31
Ahmedabad	8	77	41	5	131
Kaira	...	...	20	11	31
Panch Mahals	...	...	5	3	8
Bombay (City of)...	...	75	30	3	108
Secunderabad	...	...	1	...	1
Nágpur	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	35	480	398	134	1,047

43. During the year under report 18 appeals were made to the High Court by Government against acquittals involving 23 persons as compared with 11 appeals involving 22 persons in 1892, and the appeals against 10 persons were pending at the commencement of the year 1893. The appeal against 1 person was rejected, in the case of 5 persons the sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 4 persons the sentence was modified, and in the case of 5 persons a new trial or further enquiry was ordered. The appeals against 18 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

44. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it the appeals of 142 persons against 126 persons during the year 1892. In the case of 52 persons the appeals were rejected, in those of 24 the sentences or orders were confirmed, of 5 modified, and of 4 reversed, and in the case of 1 person a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and the appeals of 56 persons remained pending at the end of the year.

45. The Sadar Court in Sind had before it for revision the proceedings in the cases of 664 persons against 916 persons in the preceding year, while applications in which 91 accused persons were involved were made by complainants for revision. It did not interfere in the case of 443 persons, but enhanced the sentences of 46, modified those of 62, and reversed those of 88. It ordered new trials or further inquiry in the case of 26 persons, in the case of 1 person the proceedings were quashed and the cases of 89 persons remained pending at the close of the year.

46. The number of appellants against convictions by Sessions Judges from all the districts is shown in the following table:—

Names of Districts.	Number of persons convicted	Appellants	Names of Districts.	Number of persons convicted.	Appellants
			Thána	90	107
Ratnágiri	15	9	Kolába	56	
Dhárwár	25	21	Surat	11	22
Kánara	12	12	Broach	32	
Belgaum	47	*55	Ahmedabad ...	81	124
Sholápur	23	75	Kaira	50	
Bijápur	83		Panch Maháls ...	18	
Poona	48	22	Karáchi	20	142
Khándesh	91	75	Hydrabad	47	
Ahmednagar ...	39	26	Shikárpur	64	
Sátára	37	*42	Thar and Párkar ...	4	
Násik	43	*48	Upper Sind Frontier ...	10	

*Including cases in which the convictions were in 1892 but the appeals were filed in 1893.

47. The Courts of Session had before them the appeals of 1,691 persons against convictions by Assistant Sessions Judges and First Class Magistrates, as compared with 1,830 in the year 1892. The appeals of 79 persons remained pending at the close of the year. The following table shows the result of the appeals disposed of by the Sessions Judges:—

Names of Districts.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeal rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High or Sadar Courts.	Total disposed of.
Ahmedabad... ...	...	65	34	20	48	...	...	...	167
Kaira	...	17	14	6	6	...	2	...	45
Panch Maháls ...	...	10	7	12	3	...	...	...	32
Surat	...	22	8	2	5	...	...	...	37
Broach	...	19	15	13	19	...	...	...	66
Thána	...	41	5	...	3	...	...	...	49
Kolába	...	61	1	2	7	...	1	...	72
Násik	...	49	15	12	15	3	2	...	96
Khándesh	...	46	16	16	23	...	...	...	101
Ahmednagar ...	...	23	21	4	8	...	...	...	56
Poona	...	29	9	4	7	...	...	...	49
Sholápur	...	15	16	1	6	...	...	1	39
Bijápur	...	4	16	. .	4	...	...	...	24
Sátára	...	24	22	2	30	...	3	...	81
Belgaum	...	26	33	1	23	...	...	...	83
Dhárwár	...	19	40	1	15	...	...	...	75
Ratnágiri	...	32	1	3	5	...	...	...	41
Kánara	...	11	10	2	12	...	...	...	35
Karáchi	...	39	61	4	10	...	...	...	114
Hydrabad	...	12	105	12	39	...	...	...	168
Shikárpur	...	10	39	28	48	...	15	1	141
Thar and Párkar ...	...	...	9	3	4	...	...	...	16
Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	3	12	7	1	...	2	...	25
Total ...	...	577	503	155	341	3	25	2	1,612

There are considerable fluctuations in several districts as compared with the previous year, they being most marked in the case of Kolába, Násik, Dhárwár, Karáchi and Shikárpur.

48. The percentage of the several methods in which the appeals were disposed of is shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or appeal transferred	...	...
Appeals rejected or sentences confirmed	1,086	67·37
Sentences modified	155	9·62
Sentences reversed, or proceedings quashed or new trial ordered ...	369	22·89
Referred to High Court for revision	2	·12

49. The corresponding percentage for the previous year (when the appeals of 1,801 persons were disposed of) was as shown in the following table :—

	Number.	Percentage.
Appellant died, escaped or appeal transferred	4	·22
Appeals rejected or sentence confirmed	1,204	66·85
Sentence modified	213	11·83
Sentence reversed or proceedings quashed or new trial ordered ...	375	20·82
Referred to High Court for revision	5	·28

50. The Courts of Session had before them for revision the proceedings in cases involving 735 persons as compared with cases involving 931 persons in the previous year, and cases involving 703 persons in the year 1891, with the following results :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped or were transferred	...	...	...
Decisions not interfered with	492	645	478
Sentence or order modified	1	2	2
Sentence or order reversed	4	...	10
Proceedings quashed	...	27	21
New trial or further inquiry ordered	100	49	70
Referred to High Court	72	180	120
Pending at the close of the year	34	28	34

51. The District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates with appellate powers had before them appeals of 3,950 persons against 3,594 in 1892 and 3,713 in 1891, with the following results :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped, or were transferred	1	...	1
Appeals rejected	851	803	730
Sentence confirmed	1,569	1,569	1,858
Sentence modified	314	383	416
Sentence reversed...	892	800	863
Proceedings quashed	...	6	2
New trial or further inquiry ordered	22	34	19
Referred to High Court	...	...	...
Pending at the close of the year	64	49	61

52. The following table shows the percentage of the several modes in which the appeals were disposed of:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Died, escaped, or were transferred	·03	...	·03
Appeal rejected or sentence confirmed	66·32	66·91	66·55
Sentence modified...	8·61	9·39	10·7
Sentence reversed, proceedings quashed, and new trial or further inquiry ordered	25·05	23·70	22·73

53. The District Magistrates reviewed the proceedings in cases involving 1,043 persons as compared with cases involving 1,022 persons in the previous year. Their results are shown in the following table:—

	Number of Persons.	
	1892.	1893.
Applicant died, escaped or was transferred	...	...
District Magistrates did not interfere	788	812
Sentence modified...	...	...
Sentence reversed	...	...
Proceedings quashed	...	1
New trial or further inquiry ordered	91	73
Referred to High Court	143	157

54. Trials by jury are held only in the High Court, the Courts of Session and in the Courts of Magistrates under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In the High Court a jury consists of nine persons. In districts other than those mentioned below trials in the Courts of Session are held with the aid of assessors. In the districts mentioned below the offences shown in each case are tried by a jury of five persons, *viz*:—

Offences triable.

Belgaum	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.
Poona	Offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, or any of the said Chapters, with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, punishable with death, transportation for life, transportation or imprisonment for a period exceeding ten years, or abetments of, or attempts to commit, such offences.
Thána and Surat ...	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.
Ahmedabad	All offences punishable with death.
City of Karáchi ...	All offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for ten years.

55. There were 143 persons tried by jury in the High Court. Of these 143 persons, in the case of 137 the Judge approved of the verdict of the jury, but did not approve of the verdict as regards the remaining 6. Besides these, 2 of the accused persons having pleaded guilty, no jurors were appointed in their case.

56. In the Courts of Session mentioned in paragraph 54, there were 354 accused persons tried by jury during the year under report. Of these in the case of 341 accused persons the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict. In the case of the remaining 13 persons the Judge did not approve of the verdict and the cases of all of them were referred to the High Court and the Sadar Court in Sind. The High Court refused to interfere with the verdict in the case of 2 persons and set aside the verdict in the case of 9 persons. In the case of the remaining

2 persons the Sadar Court in Sind set aside the verdict of the jury. Besides these, in the cases of 9 persons either no jurors were appointed or the opinion of the jurors was not asked.

57. In the Magistrates' Courts, under Chapter X of the Code of Criminal Procedure 2 persons were tried by jury; in the case of both of them the verdict was accepted.

58. In the Courts of Session 1,434 accused persons were tried with the aid of assessors. Of these, in the cases of 1,010 the Judge agreed with all the assessors, in the case of 92 persons the Judge differed from one or more but not from all the assessors, and in the case of 332 the Judge differed from all the assessors. There were 55 accused persons in whose cases the opinion of the assessors was not taken.

59. The District Magistrate of Kolába attributes the increase in the number of cases under the Abkári Act in his district to the application of the new Mhowra Act to the tálukas of Pen, Panvel, and Karjat.

As regards cases under the Municipal Act, the District Magistrates of Kolába and Kánara report that, it being found necessary for the Magistracy to enforce payment of municipal dues, the number of cases under this head has largely increased.

60. The District Magistrate of Belgaum observes that the increase in the number of offences under the Salt Act in his district may be attributed to the establishment of customs nákas on the frontier line between British and Portuguese India, which were rendered necessary after the termination of the customs treaty between the British and Portuguese Governments, the smuggling of salt having apparently increased owing to the abrogation of the treaty.

61. The results of the administration of criminal justice during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, may be summarized as follows.

The number of offences reported shows a decrease of 6,944, but the cases returned as true have increased by 2,006. The number of cases actually brought to trial again exceeds that of the preceding year by 33,242 and incriminated 16,193 more persons. This increase is principally confined to offences of hurt, criminal intimidation and of criminal force and assault. The offences affecting human life show a slight increase, while the number of murders has decreased by 20.

The proportion of discharges and acquittals to convictions has fallen from 64·57 to 57·72 during the year under report. The number of appellants has increased by 421. The largest number of appeals to the High Court came, as in the previous years, from the Ahmedabad Division, which includes the Collectorates of Kaira and Panch Maháls. 614 cases, involving 1,744 persons, were reviewed by the inferior Courts, in 73·97 per cent. of which they did not interfere. There has been a decrease of 60 in the number of cases reviewed by the High Court. On the whole, the working of the Criminal Courts during the year under report has been satisfactory, and calls for no special remark.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

R. D. SETHNA
Registrar.

No. 1525 OF 1894.

Judicial Commissioner's Office,
Karáchi, 4th August 1894.

FROM

GEO. M. MACPHERSON, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,
Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

To

THE REGISTRAR,
Her Majesty's High Court,
Bombay.

SIR,

In forwarding the annual statements as to civil and criminal justice in Sind during 1893, I have the honour to make the following remarks:

2. Various changes introduced in that year make it impossible to compare with accuracy the figures in some returns for 1893 with those in corresponding returns for preceding years. Part of the Shikárpur District was transferred to the Karáchi District, affecting figures for both criminal and civil justice in these districts. Some changes introduced into the returns themselves prevent comparison of details for the same years. For instance, in Return No. 6 a new heading has been given to Column 14, which includes now only review cases decided "on application," and excludes all taken up by the Courts of their own motion or on the report of Subordinate Courts. Again, in No. 7 many columns have been swept away, so that now no comparison can be made as to details of suits for money due on written contracts or unwritten contract, &c., &c. Again, Nos. 7 to 9 (1) now include what formerly were considered applications (coming under Miscellaneous cases) under the Probate Act, &c., so that Returns 7 to 9 (2) are more or less affected.

3. The figures in Part 2 of Return No. 1 are now supplied by the Accountant General, and are approximately correct, but are not distributed over different classes of Courts as before. Formerly, some district officers included some contingent expense or not as they saw fit, or showed the items of contingencies and travelling allowances on very arbitrary principles, so that there is the advantage now of having the figures calculated on a uniform plan. The total receipts were Rs. 4,37,818 against a total expenditure of Rs. 6,01,256, showing an apparent excess of expenditure in 1893 of Rs. 1,63,438.

4. Return No. 1 shows that at the end of the last year there were 4 European District Judges, including the Deputy Commissioner of Thar and Párkar, and 3 Sessions Judges, while in Shikárpur there was one Native Joint Judge and Sessions Judge. The last officer had acted as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Shikárpur for part of the year. There were 5 District Magistrates, including 2 Deputy Commissioners, empowered to pass heavy sentences under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, while the District Magistrates on the Frontier are also authorized to take up cases under the Sind Frontier Regulation. There were other 5 European Magistrates and 1 Native Magistrate, First Class, invested with appellate powers, while 8 Europeans and 10 Native First Class Magistrates exercised only original jurisdiction. Second Class Magistrates were 56 in number, all Native, except one. Fifty-three Magistrates, including the large number of 4 Europeans, were invested with Third Class powers. All the above were Stipendiary officers, and in addition to them 10 Special Magistrates exercised powers, 1 being of the First Class, 3 of the 2nd, and 6 of the Third Class. I notice that in the printed report of last year for the whole Presidency, Sind is shown as having no Special Magistrate, whereas I showed 12 such.* There is another Special Magistrate for Karáchi, but owing to particular reasons he did not try any case, and has been omitted having been absent from India. The Judge of the Cantonment Small Cause Court is also Cantonment Magistrate.

5. The officers exercising Civil Jurisdiction were, besides the four District Judges, two Judges of Small Cause Courts in Karáchi, 12 Subordinate Judges

* They were shown in paragraph 3 of the Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice 4 as Second Class Magistrates and 8 as Third Class Magistrates.

holding office under the Act of 1866, and 13 Revenue Officers in Thar and Párkar, where they exert a most wholesome general influence over litigants, which officers formally acting as Subordinate Judges in the rest of the province cannot do. In that part of the province, two of the Subordinate Revenue Officers had had jurisdiction up to Rs. 2,000; but on 31st December there was only a Deputy Collector with power up to Rs. 1,000; the Mukhtyárkars had jurisdiction in cases up to Rs. 200 and the Head Munshis in cases up to Rs. 50. The other cases go to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner. There were 51 Mukhtyárkars and 1 Mahálkari who exercised powers under the Mámlatdárs' Act.

6. Taking up the statistics as to criminal justice, I find 23,558 offences involving 49,126 offenders were reported in 1893, the numbers of true offences and offenders being 18,232 and 34,807. In 1892, slightly fewer offences were reported, *viz*, 22,132, and only 17,473 were found true, while the proportion of true offenders to reported offenders was only 32,306 to 45,025. There was thus an increase under all heads in 1893. But I regret to say that these figures are not altogether correct, though doubtless they are so for practical purposes of comparison. I discovered, when too late for correction, that even now in at least one district, the rules according to which "reported" and "true" offences and offenders are to be counted, are not understood. It is much to be regretted that after so many years the Magistrates in that district make such mistakes, but the discovery of an error like this suggests a graver question as to the other mistakes which may exist, though not apparent on the surface of the returns. In several previous years I have had to remark in similar terms as to other mistakes found to exist and to recur time after time.

7. There were 18,220 cases brought before the Courts against 17,211 in 1892, while the number of persons under trial was 36,143 against 32,828 in 1892. Thus, there was an increase of above 1,000 cases brought to trial and of 3,315 persons actually under trial. Of the 36,143 persons under trial, 28 died or escaped or were transferred for trial to a foreign State, while cases of 1,423 were pending at the end of the year, a large increase over the corresponding number (1,090) at the end of 1892. The cases of 9 persons were transferred to the dormant file. Thus, cases involving 34,683 persons were disposed of, and of these 23,997 were acquitted, while only 10,686 were convicted. In 1892, out of 31,670 persons whose cases were disposed of, 20,239 were acquitted, while 11,431 were convicted. In last year's report I stated that the returns for 1892 showed fewer persons under trial than in 1891, but that convictions rose by above 1,200, while acquittals fell by nearly 2,000. In 1893 it was the reverse; with 3,013 more persons tried, convictions fell by 745 and acquittals rose by 3,758. Acquittals in cases of "hurt," however, rose from 9,386 to 10,283, in cases of criminal force, &c., from 2,508 to 3,125, and in cases connected with marriage from 994 to 1,203, and in cases of insult, &c., from 491 to 966, so that the acquittals in those cases alone accounted for 2,198 of the increased acquittals. These acquittals alone amount to 15,577 out of 23,997, the acquittals under all heads. Naturally there are more convictions for theft in a country like Sind than for any other class of offences; but even as to theft, convictions fell from 2,353 to 2,043, while acquittals were almost the same, 1,076 in 1892 and 1,056 in 1893.

8. The way in which our returns give misleading information so long as no distinction is made between offences compoundable and non-compoundable is further shown by referring to the Shikárpur return, which, as usual, shows far the greatest number of offences and offenders. In that district, out of 13,904 persons under trial, 10,782 were acquitted against 11,140 in Hydrabad and Karáchi; while the convictions were fewer than in either of these districts, 2,757 against 3,485 and 3,151. But the acquittals under hurt, assault and offences as to marriage in Shikárpur were 4,105, 1,394 and 514, giving a total of 6,013 for these offences out of 10,782 for all offences. The figures as to Karáchi and Hydrabad were as usual not very unlike, being respectively 6,630 and 6,154 offences reported, while other headings of offences and offenders give figures varying by only 200 or 300. Out of 8,749 persons tried in Karáchi, 5,598 were acquitted and 3,151 convicted, while out of 9,027 persons tried in Hydrabad 5,542 were acquitted and 3,485 were convicted. True offenders in these districts were 9,200 and 9,243 against 12,979 in Shikárpur. The Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar

Districts give figures in some respects similar to each other. Thar and Párkar gives 1,132 offences with 2,197 offenders, the true offences and offenders being 969 and 1,772, while Jacobabad offences reported were 1,042 with 2,038 offenders including 895 with 1,613 offenders declared to be true. In Thar and Párkar the trials of 1,757 persons were concluded, of whom 1,110 were acquitted, while 965 were acquitted out of 1,602 fully tried in Jacobabad. The convictions were very nearly alike, 647 in Thar and Párkar against 637 in Jacobabad. Complaints intended as a means of venting ill-will vary much in different districts. The offences of insult, &c., varied from 599 in Shikárpur and 191 in Karáchi to 39 in Hydrabad, 18 in Jacobabad and 8 in Thar and Párkar. Seven people were tried for that offence in Thar and Párkar and were all acquitted; 29 in Jacobabad, all acquitted except 1; 43 in Hydrabad, of whom 4 were convicted, the rest being acquitted; 197 in Karachi, of whom 20 were convicted, and 729 in Shikárpur, of whom 14 were convicted, the rest being acquitted in both districts.

9. There were 3,102 offences reported of theft including 2,259 true cases, while out of 4,658 offenders 3,143 are shown as true. The acquittals under this heading were 1,056 against 2,043 convictions, of which (convictions) 807 were in Hydrabad against 483 in Shikárpur and 480 in Karáchi, while Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad contributed 146 and 127, respectively. The proportion of acquittals and convictions varied considerably in different districts, the acquittals being in the above districts 345, 410, 177, 58 and 66. The only offence for which convictions exceed 1,000 is theft, for which, as just said, they amounted to 2,043, while next come those for hurt (683) and rioting (600). Convictions for these offences were also most numerous in 1892, theft giving 2,353 convictions, hurt 758, and rioting 639, showing a decrease for each offence in 1893. The convictions for theft are given above, those for rioting were 261 from Karáchi, 187 from Hydrabad, 92 from Shikárpur, 50 from Thar and Párkar, and only 10 from Jacobabad, while these districts contributed under hurt, respectively, 227, 215, 105, 79 and 57 convictions.

10. Taking offences as to public servants and justice, &c., the numbers of convictions are very similar to those in 1892, being 4 in each year for offences by or relating to public servants, while those for contempt of lawful authority are 133 in 1893 against 134 in 1892, and 200 for false evidence against 160 in 1892, the acquittals in 1893 opposite those classes of offences being 20, 69 and 137. As to offences affecting coins and Government stamps, 2 people out of 9 were convicted, while 25 out of 34 were so for having false weights, the convictions in 1892 having been 13 and 14. Karáchi and Hydrabad each contributed one conviction as to coins, &c. There were 262 convictions against 67 acquittals for offences affecting public health, &c., and 3 convictions against 6 acquittals for those against religion.

11. Looking at offences against property other than those of theft, there were 191 convictions of receiving stolen property against 184 acquittals and 56 of criminal misappropriation against 144 acquittals. Forty-three people were convicted of committing or attempting criminal breach of trust, while 89 were acquitted. The heading "criminal trespass" includes the serious offence of house-breaking, and there were 458 convictions against 583 acquittals, 905 offences with 1,514 offenders being reported. In Sind there is a very common mistake which I have for years been trying to stop. The house-yard around a house, if enclosed by a wall, is talked of in Sindhi as part of the house, with the consequence that house-trespass or house-breaking and theft from a house are often held to be committed when the offence is of ordinary criminal trespass or theft. In 1892, there were 575 convictions and 626 acquittals as to criminal trespass, the offences and offenders reported being 935 and 1,680. Karáchi, Hydrabad and Shikárpur, respectively, contributed in 1893—

240	offences with	81	convictions
266	do.	221	do.
357	do.	129	do.

while Jacobabad and Thar and Párkar, respectively, gave 27 and 15 offences and 20 and 7 convictions.

12. There were 684 offences involving 1,499 persons under "mischief", the true offences and offenders being 481 and 989. Of 970 people tried, 258 were convicted and 712 acquitted. In 1892, the figures were 717 offences involving 1,525 persons, while 572 persons were acquitted and 355 were convicted, showing for 1893 a considerable increase in acquittals and decrease in convictions. The offences were 112 from Karáchi, 214 from Hydrabad and 238 from Shikárpur, while Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad gave, respectively, 71 and 49. Thar and Párkar gave 40 convictions and Jacobabad 31, while Karáchi contributed only 20 and Shikárpur 46 against 121 in Hydrabad. There were no offences as to fraudulent documents from Karáchi, Hydrabad or Thar and Párkar, While Jacobabad gives 1 offence, 1 offender and 1 acquittal, and Shikárpur gives 13 offences with 32 offenders, 1 conviction and 19 acquittals.

13. There were 100 offences of robbery and dacoity reported with 231 offenders, including 52 offences with 85 persons reported as true. Of 105 persons brought to trial, 53 were acquitted, 41 were convicted and 11 were awaiting the result of their trials. In 1892, some figures as to the offences reported were similar, 101 offences with 254 persons being reported, of which 56 against 108 persons were reported true. There were 64 convictions and 74 acquittals. In 1891, also, 101 offences had been reported, and there were in that year 47 acquittals and 48 convictions. These figures show some of the similarities and dissimilarities as to offences reported and convictions shown in our returns from time to time.

Shikárpur	gives 44	offences and	18	convictions
Karáchi	gives 27	do.	14	do.
Hydrabad	gives 17	do.	4	do.
Jacobabad	gives 6	do.	4	do.
Thar and Párkar	gives 6	do.	1	conviction.

Another of these similarities is shown in figures as to offences against marriage relations. There were 888 such offences with 2,664 persons reported, the true cases and offenders being nearly half of these, namely, 466 and 1,286. As said above, the acquittals rose to 1,203, there being only 64 convictions against 69 in 1892. Last year I mentioned how the convictions from year to year had, for a while, varied from 68 to 74. The 64 in 1893 were contributed, 25 by Hydrabad, 24 by Shikárpur, 6 each by Karáchi and Thar and Párkar, and 3 by Jacobabad.

14. I come now to the more serious offences against the person. I have already given some details as to offences of hurt, of which 5,797 were reported, involving 14,600 persons, of which 4,579 against 11,082 persons were held true. I also referred to the increased number of acquittals under criminal force and assault, of which 2,380 offences were reported involving 4,631 persons, while 1,883 offences involving 3,477 persons were held true. There were 295 convictions against 3,125 acquittals. In 1892, 2,803 persons were found true offenders in 1,415 out of 1,914 offences reported. Convictions rose slightly, being 295 against 269 in 1892. The convictions were 144 from Hydrabad, 92 from Shikárpur, 36 from Karáchi, 14 from Jacobabad, and 9 from Thar and Párkar, while the offences reported from these districts were, respectively, 944, 901, 400, 64 and 71.

15. There were 18 people convicted for kidnapping, while only 28 offences out of 90 reported were held true. In 1892, there were 25 true offences out of 61 reported, and 13 persons were convicted, while 64 were acquitted in each year. The 18 convictions for such offences were in Karáchi 1, in Hydrabad 7, and Shikárpur 10. In the last two districts the acquittals were exactly 3 times as many as the convictions, but in Karáchi they were 10 to 1, and in Jacobabad there were 3 acquittals and no conviction.

16. Rape contributes only 1 conviction, as also does "unnatural" offence against 16 acquittals. Yet Sind is notorious for its unnatural offences. There were 9 complaints as to rape (completed or attempted), and 13 as to unnatural offences, involving 13 and 15 persons. In all, 17 of these offences against 22 people were declared true. At the end of the year 6 persons were awaiting trial for them. The numbers in 1892 were much larger, 13 offences under rape and 21 under unnatural offences being reported. In that year the convictions

were 1 and 12, respectively. The convictions in 1893 were one each from Hydrabad and Shikárpur; Jacobabad gives one case reported against 3 people and 3 acquittals, while the return from Thar and Párkar as to such offences is blank, as it was last year.

17. Two offences were reported of causing miscarriage, for which offence 2 people were tried and acquitted in Shikárpur. Karáchi gives one such case falsely reported against one person, and Shikárpur gives one similar case against 2 persons acquitted. The other districts report no such case. In 1892, there were 4 offences reported, 2 being true, and 2 persons were acquitted and one convicted.

18. There were 93 more serious offences, otherwise affecting life, reported against 216 persons, 85 being completed offences and 8 attempts. Those found true were 72 and 7, involving 121 and 69 persons. In 1892, some numbers were very similar, there being 89 reports of completed and 10 of attempted offences. For the completed offences 170 persons were under trial, of whom 85 were acquitted and 62 convicted, including 9 convicted by the Sadar Court. Of 70 tried for attempts, 27 were acquitted and 37 were convicted. In 1892, the convictions were for completed offences 49 and the acquittals 86,—the numbers thus acquitted in the 2 years being almost exactly the same. But for attempts there was a great increase in 1893 over the numbers for 1892, in which year only 3 were convicted and 12 were acquitted. This increase is greatly owing to the Sukkur riot case, in which 56 persons were tried for rioting in order to kill the Inspector of Police during the Mohurrum procession, of whom 36 were convicted and 20 were acquitted. Karáchi contributed 12 reported offences (including attempts), of which 7 were found true, and 14 convictions against 23 acquittals. Hydrabad gives no attempt, but 23 completed, including 20 true offences, 8 convictions and 15 acquittals; Shikárpur has 31 offences including 27 found true, and gives 47 convictions against 42 acquittals. Thar and Párkar gives 5 true offences (completed) as reported against 12 persons, but only 1 conviction against 11 acquittals; and Jacobabad shows 20 true offences out of 22 reported, with 42 true offenders, and gives 20 convictions against 21 acquittals.

19. As to murders the following table shows in contrast the true murders reported in 1893 and 1892, classified according to the motives supposed to have led to those crimes in the respective districts:—

True motives from motives connected with	Committed in the Districts of											
	Karáchi.		Hydrabad.		Shikárpur.		Jacobabad.		Thar and Párkar.		Total.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Women	5	2	3	8	17	9	10	15	3	4	38	36
Children's ornaments ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Gain	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	4
Other reasons	3	3	8	4	9	6	4	3	...	...	24	16
Total ...	8	6	12	12	26	16	15	18	3	4	64	56
Increase or decrease in 1893	...	—2	...	...	...	—10	...	+3	...	+1	...	—8

This gives a satisfactory result for the year. Jacobabad and Thar and Párkar give slight increase in murders, but for the whole Province there is a decrease of 8. In Hydrabad the total numbers are the same for the two years, and in Shikárpur there is a marked decrease of 10. Jacobabad heads the list with 18, and Thar Párkar is lowest with 4, but is very slightly lower than Karáchi with 6. The murders vary much in respective districts from year to year. I have often remarked before that these figures include as "murders" all offences resulting in death which are usually called murders, though some of them, strictly speaking, come under the heads of simple culpable homicide, &c. The numbers of offenders (murderers) differ greatly from these figures, and as several may not be

brought to trial at all events in the year in which the murders are committed, no useful comparison can be made of the results of the trials with the numbers of the offences.

20. I now come to the very large class of offences against special and local laws, of which 5,608 were reported during 1893, involving 7,116 persons, or nearly a fourth of all the offences and almost exactly a seventh of the offenders reported during the year. Of these, 5,302 with 6,628 offenders were found true, while 5,108 persons were convicted and 1,455 were acquitted. The figures for 1892 were very similar, in which year there were 5,443 offences involving 7,025 persons, including 5,286 true offences by 6,704 persons. In that year convictions and acquittals were 5,317 and 1,283. As to these, Karáchi heads the list with 2,102 offences and 2,601 offenders and also with 1,861 convictions. Hydrabad comes next with 1,566 offences and 2,044 offenders and 1,516 convictions, followed by Shikárpur with 1,405 offences, 1,767 offenders and only 1,234 convictions. Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad give, respectively, 269 and 266 offences with 352 offenders in each district, but Jacobabad gives 267 convictions against 230 from Thar and Párkar. I shall point out the totals for some of the more important Imperial Acts, such as the Arms Act, &c , Opium Act, &c., and the chief local ones. Under the Arms Act there were 108 offences reported against 116 persons, and trials resulted in 101 convictions and only 14 acquittals. Karáchi comes first with 40 offences, all of which but one were true and 36 convictions. Shikárpur is second with 29 cases against 34 persons, all of which were held to be true, but only to involve 31 true offenders. The convictions were 27 to 7 acquittals. Thar and Párkar comes next with 15 cases against 16 offenders, all true, and with 16 convictions. Hydrabad and Jacobabad gave each 12 cases against 14 persons in Hydrabad and 12 in Jacobabad, all found true; but Hydrabad gives only 10 convictions and 4 acquittals, while Jacobabad gives 12 convictions. That district and Thar and Párkar give no acquittals. In 1892, there were 71 convictions under this Act.

21. As was the case in 1892, Thar and Párkar had more offences and convictions under the Opium Act than all the rest of the Province. It contributed 57 offences out of 99, all being true, and against 63 true offenders out of 111 for all of Sind, and 58 out of 91 convictions. Its geographical position explains this. The other convictions were 15 in Karáchi, 10 in Hydrabad and 8 in Shikárpur. The acqittals were strangely alike, 4 in Karachi, in Thar and Párkar and in Jacobabad, while there were 3 in Shikárpur and only 1 in Hydrabad. In 1892, there were fewer offences, &c., the convictions in that year being only 41. The concessions made by Government last year in forbidding prosecutions of travellers who import only a small quantity being for private consumption, and not exceeding what may legally be retained in possession at one time, will have a great effect in preventing inconvenience and hardship, and should considerably reduce the number of offences against this Act. Jacobabad alone shows cases under the Frontier Regulation, 18 offences involving 60 offenders (all true), while 60 persons were tried with, however, only 36 convictions. In 1892, there were 17 convictions under that Regulation from Jacobabad and 1 from Shikárpur.

22. There were 368 offences reported against the Cattle Trespass Act involving 991 persons, and the convictions were 181 against 585 acquittals. I find that many complaints under this Act are allowed to be withdrawn without any satisfactory reasons. The convictions in 1892 were almost the same, 183, in which year the offences were 333. Those (in 1893) from Shikárpur and Karáchi were almost the same, 93 and 94, Hydrabad providing the largest number, 134 cases against 377 persons and 93 convictions, or above half those for the whole Province. Jacobabad and Karáchi give almost the same number of convictions, 20 and 21, but Jacobabad gave only 9 offences against 94 in Karáchi. I found great difficulty in getting some Cantonment Magistrates to see that the Cantonment Rules are now under the Act of 1889 and not under the repealed Bombay Act. Many cases were heard and are shown as under the repealed Act. Also, one case appears as under the repealed section of the Civil Procedure Code against escapes or rescues from custody. The convictions, being under the repealed Acts, have to be shown as such, but of course this is

wrong. There are cantonments in 3 districts, and 112 convictions against 5 acquittals are shown in the Karáchi Return, while Hydrabad gives only 8 convictions and Jacobabad gives 1. In 1892, the convictions were far more numerous, 141 in Karáchi and 34 in Hydrabad. A good many cases were enquired into by Magistrates under the Act against fraudulent breaches of contract, but it appears that most of the trying Magistrates had no authority to take up these cases. Almost all the cases were amicably settled, so that the result, though illegal, was not prejudicial.

23. Coming to local Acts, I find Karáchi gave 48 convictions and only 3 acquittals under the local Salt Act. The convictions from other districts were 60 to 2 acquittals from Hydrabad, 61 to 2 from Shikárpur, 28 to 1 from Thar and Párkar, and 28 from Jacobabad. These figures show strangely similar results in Hydrabad and Shikárpur, and in Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad. The offences and offenders reported under this Act are all true, being 58 and 63 in Shikárpur, 55 and 62 in Hydrabad, 44 and 52 in Karáchi, 21 and 29 in Thar and Párkar and 27 and 28 in Jacobabad. These figures give a total number of convictions of 225 against 8 acquittals. In 1892, the convictions were almost exactly the same, 226, in which year Hydrabad contributed 65 convictions against 60 in 1893.

24. Offences against the Police and Municipal Act in Karáchi amounted to 1,368 or more than half the total (2,102) of the offences against special or local Laws in that district. In Hydrabad, there were not so many cases against Municipal Laws, but breaches of Police and Irrigation Acts were 799, or above half of the total 1,566. There were 1,405 such offences reported in Shikárpur, but they were shown equally divided over various headings; those under the 3 headings given above making up 681 or nearly half of (1,405) the total. In Thar and Párkar the Municipal and the Police Acts of 1867 were reported broken in only 41 out of 269 cases, while in Jacobabad these offences were 93 out of 266 (269 and 266 being the total number of offences against such laws in these districts).

25. Under the Criminal Procedure Code formal proceedings were taken in 11 cases against 25 persons who were called on to show cause why they should not give security for keeping the peace. Of these, 13 were discharged and 12 (all in the Shikárpur District) were bound over, while of the 13 discharged 11 were so in one case in Karáchi. The cases in Shikárpur were 10 against 14 people. In 1892, Jacobabad supplied all so ordered to give security, excepting 1 case in Hydrabad This shows how the results vary from time to time. A most important measure for securing good behaviour and preventing the commission of crime, chiefly cattle stealing in Sind, is by calling on known bad characters to give security for good behaviour. Of course, the results of this will appear to vary from year to year, as when the police have been energetic in a district and many bad characters have been imprisoned for failing to give security, there will probably be fewer people liable to this mode of procedure again for some time. In 1893, there were 347 people ordered under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code to give such security. Against 103 persons proceedings were taken, resulting in their discharge. The numbers bound over for good behaviour were 150 in Shikárpur, the other districts being remarkably alike to each other in their orders as to this,—Hydrabad giving 52, Karáchi 50, Thar and Párkar 49, and Jacobabad 46, as bound over. In 1892, the number so bound over was 304, while 92 were discharged. But in Jacobabad in 1893, other 36 people were ordered to give security not under the Criminal Procedure Code, but under the Frontier Regulation.

26. Looking at the Miscellaneous cases shown in Return 3, it is found that 200 persons were fined for making false and frivolous complaints, while only 1 person accused of having so done was discharged (in Shikárpur). These persons were concerned in 196 cases, there being 4 complainants fined in one case and 2 in another. In 1892, only 121 persons were so fined, while in 1891, the number was only 71. The numbers fined were in Shikárpur 75, in Hydrabad 73, in Thar and Párkar 21, 17 in Karáchi, and 14 in Jacobabad. The numbers in 1892 for Karáchi and Jacobabad were 15 and 7, but for other districts the numbers are much larger than they were in that year. Along with these cases may be

taken those of forfeiture of bail, &c. There were 42 such bonds forfeited, 9 persons being declared not liable to pay the amounts of their bonds. In 1892, similar orders were issued against 54 persons. They may be divided into 2 sets, as Karáchi and Thar and Párkar provide each 4 orders, while Hydrabad, Jacobabad and Shikárpur give 10, 11 and 13, respectively.

27. There were 112 applications for maintenance claimed from 113 persons. It was awarded only from 11 persons, the remaining 102 being declared not liable to pay it. Shikárpur had 50 applications and Karáchi 48, but awarded maintenance from only 1 and 4 persons, while Hydrabad with 8 applications ordered 6 people to pay it. In Jacobabad all the applications were fruitless against 7 persons, and in Thar and Párkar there was no such case either in 1893 or 1892, in which year the numbers were somewhat similar, applications being made against 121 persons, of whom only 4 were ordered to supply maintenance.

28. In Shikárpur one person was proceeded against for non-attendance as juror or assessor, and he was convicted. No details are given of the circumstances of the case. There were no proceedings against witnesses. For possession of immoveable property Shikárpur shows 3 cases against 11 people, against none of whom was any order passed. In 1892, there was no such case. The same district supplies 5 instances of proceedings as to local nuisances, while Jacobabad provides 6, there being no case of this nature in the other districts. Of the 11 people proceeded against, 2 were discharged and orders were passed against 9. Each of the same districts gave 5 such cases in 1892 against 10 people. There was one case before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Sukkur as to a local nuisance tried by a jury, with the verdict of which he agreed. This is the only such case reported as disposed of by a Magistrate.

29. I have above referred to the results of the trials as a whole and as connected with particular offences and districts. There were 318 people whose cases were referred or committed to superior Courts, and deducting them there were 36,143 people under trial, of whom 28 escaped, died or were transferred to another State (Bháwalpur), while the cases of 1,423 were pending at the end of 1893.. Of the remaining accused persons, 23,997 were acquitted and 10,686 were convicted, including 1,047 tried summarily. The Sadar Court actually decided the cases of 9 people, all of whom were convicted, while the case of one lunatic pending from 1892 could not be brought on for trial. These figures do not include one murder case tried by a jury in Karáchi, the enquiry into which was so unsatisfactory that it was thought desirable to set aside the verdict and order a fresh trial. It includes 2 cases referred by the Sessions Judge of Karáchi who differed from the jurors and sent up the cases. As above said, all these cases ended in convictions. In 1892, the Sadar Court acquitted 2 and convicted 8 persons.

30. Of 343 people before Sessions Courts in 1893, 1 died, 9 were referred to the Sadar Court and convicted, and 33 were under trial at the end of the year, leaving 300, of whom 155 were acquitted and 145 were convicted, In 1892, the convictions before these Courts were 163 against 165 acquittals. Acquittals and convictions were equally divided in some Sessions Courts, very unequally in others. In Karáchi, there were 37 acquittals to 20 convictions and 3 references to the Sadar Court, while for the Hydrabad District the acquittals were 33 to 47 convictions, with 3 similar references. For the Shikárpur District they were 68 to 64 convictions and also 3 references, while for Jacobabad they were 12 to 10, and for Thar and Párkar 5 to 4. Thus, the Hydrabad Sessions Judge acquitted 38 and convicted 51 persons, besides 3 references for confirmation, and the Shikárpur Sessions Judge acquitted 80 and convicted 74 and referred 3 persons. The Hydrabad Court is thus the only one giving a greater number of convictions before the Sessions Courts than of acquittals, though for all the other districts, except Karáchi, the convictions (with references) almost equalled the acquittals. In Karáchi many cases were tried by juries and in that Court convictions were only a little above half the number of acquittals. In 1892, the Hydrabad District contributed 68 convictions by the Sessions Court (against only 47 in 1893), the exact number of acquittals in Shikárpur in 1893. In Karáchi in 1892, the convictions were 29 to 9 acquittals, the reverse of the results of 1893. I have above referred to a

special case in Shikárpur, for the trial of which the Sessions Judge of Karáchi was deputed to Sukkur. The convictions in that case alone were 36, being a considerable proportion of the 64 convictions before it. Leaving it out of view, there would have been only 28 convictions from the Shikárpur District.

31. District Magistrates convicted 89 and acquitted 72 persons in 1893 against 60 and 22 in 1892. Strange resemblances and dissimilarities are found as to them. The District Magistrate of Hydrabad tried no case, that of Karáchi and that of Shikárpur each convicted 5 persons, but that of Karáchi also acquitted 9. Those before the Shikárpur Court were so in security proceedings. The District Magistrate of Thar and Párkar convicted 4 and acquitted 5, while that of Jacobabad convicted 75 and acquitted 58, and committed 1 to the Sessions Court. He disposed of 67 cases out of 82 tried by all the District Magistrates, the others being 7 each in Karáchi and Thar and Párkar and 1 in Shikárpur. The District Magistrate, Jacobabad, tried 13 cases with Councils of Elders included in the above. Two cases ending in 2 commitments were before Sub-Divisional Magistrates in Karáchi on a reference from Magistrates subordinate to them. The other 307 persons committed were so by Subordinate Magistrates to the Sessions Courts, which disposed of 151 cases. Of these, 9 were really decided by the Sadar Court, so that cases decided by Sessions Courts are 142 and by Magistrates 17,927.

32. The ordinary Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 15,830 cases involving 30,647 persons, out of 31,877 before them for trial, convicting 9,305 and acquitting 21,036 persons. Of the convictions, 1,047 were on summary trials, all in Karáchi except 2 in Shikárpur. It would not be profitable to go into minute comparisons of the work of the Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates in each district for 1892 and 1893, because Special Magistrates in Hydrabad had 3,167 persons before them against 1,896 in 1892, while one of these Magistrates, His Highness Mir Abdul Husain, exercised powers as a Magistrate, First Class, which made a considerable difference in the work of Stipendiary Magistrates near Hydrabad. The Special Magistrate in Karáchi did no work, being absent from India for part of the year; those in Hydrabad disposed of 1,653 cases, almost half the number of the cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates (3,524) in that district, and had before them 3,167 persons against 6,419 before Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates. In Shikárpur, the Special Magistrates disposed of 464 cases, involving 892 persons, and had no accused person under trial at the end of the year. Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates in Karáchi convicted 3,126 persons and acquitted 5,552; those in Hydrabad convicted 2,475 to 3,492 acquitted, in Thar and Párkar convicted 639 against 1,100 acquitted, and in Jacobabad 552 against 895. In Shikárpur, the proportion of convictions to acquittals was much less, namely, 2,513 to 9,997. The Special Magistrates in Shikárpur convicted 175 and acquitted 717, being about the same proportion as is found in the ordinary Subordinate Courts in that district. But the Special Magistrates in Hydrabad convicted 963 against 2,017 acquitted, while the other Subordinate Magistrates, as above said, convicted 2,475 against 3,492 acquitted in that district.

33 The following table contrasts the work done by the Courts with the results in 1892 and 1893 :—

Class of Courts.	Cases disposed of.		Persons						Average duration of cases.		Number of witnesses examined.	
			Whose cases were disposed of.		Acquitted.		Convicted.					
	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892	1893.	1892.
Special Magistrates ...	2,117	1,423	3,872	2,140	2,734	1,055	1,138	1,085	6	4	5,030	2,458
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	15,882	15,570	30,341	29,110	21,036	18,995	9,305	10,115	9	7	52,680	55,140
District Magistrates ..	82	52	161	82	72	22	89	60	23	30	360	220
Sessions Courts ...	151	210	300	328	155	165	145	163	36	48	1,507	1,992
Sadar Court ...	9	10	9	10	...	2	9	8	28	33	...	...
Total ...	18,241	17,265	34,683	31,670	23,997	20,239	10,686	11,431	9	8	59,577	59,810
Increase or decrease for 1893	+976	...	+3,013	...	+3,758	.	—745	...	+1	...	—233	...

The cases disposed of include cases only committed or referred to superior Courts. But I have not the means of distinguishing those actually decided by each class of Court. This shows that before the Sadar Court the average duration fell from 33 to 28 days, while that of the work before Sessions Courts fell from 48 to 36 days. The respective districts give for Sessions Courts the following durations:— Karáchi 42 days, Hydrabad, for cases from Hydrabad 30, and for Thar and Párkar cases 26, and for Shikárpur, for cases from Shikárpur 36, and for Jacobabad cases 46 days. In 1892, the figures were lower for Karáchi— 33 days, but for other districts were considerably higher,—for Hydrabad, for Hydrabad cases 51, and for Thar and Párkar cases 54, and for cases from the Shikárpur and Jacobabad Districts 48 and 54 days respectively. The cases before District Magistrates give a general average of 23 days, varying from 2 in Shikárpur to 54 in Karáchi. But in 1892, the Karáchi average was only 2 days, and that of Shikárpur was 11, while Hydrabad, which is blank this year, gave 98 days in that year. Jacobabad gives 19 days this year, but required 30 in 1892, and Thar and Párkar with only 30 for 1893 gave 69 in 1892. Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates required 9 days per case in 1893 against 7 in 1892. The figures are very nearly alike,—8 for Jacobabad, Hydrabad and Shikárpur, and 9 for Karáchi and 10 for Thar and Párkar, while in 1892 they varied from 6 in Hydrabad to 10 in Thar and Párkar. Special Magistrates in both Hydrabad and Shikárpur took 6 days per case in 1893, against 4 in 1892. The increased number and importance of the cases, especially before the Special Magistrates of the First Class, accounts for this.

34. As above said, 10,686 persons were convicted during 1893. Return No. 5 shows that 6 were sentenced to death, 20 to transportation, 2,980 to rigorous and 64 to simple imprisonment, 8,139 to pay fines, and 123 to be whipped, while 395 were ordered to give security. These figures include 1,041 double punishments. The Sadar Court passed 6 sentences of death, 2 of transportation, and 1 of rigorous imprisonment in a case referred by the Sessions Judge of Karáchi who differed from the verdict of the jury. It is noteworthy that in 1892 the Sadar Courts sentenced the same numbers of people to death and to transportation. Sessions Courts sentenced 18 people in 1893 to transportation against 15 in 1892, but sentences of imprisonment in these Courts fell from 145 to 114 (including for each year 3 people imprisoned for failing to give security). They also sentenced 40 people to be fined. District Magistrates sentenced 20 people to imprisonment as substantive punishments and ordered 53 to give security or be imprisoned; all these except 6 gave security. In 1892, they sentenced 16 persons to imprisonment, besides 5 out of 20 ordered to give security. In 1893, they sentenced 26 people to be fined and 1 to be whipped. Two of the people sentenced by them being juveniles were sent to the Reformatory School. Special Magistrates sentenced 185 people to be imprisoned, and fined 999, and whipped 3. In 1892, the people imprisoned by them were only 148, while they fined 972 people. Stipendiary Magistrates imprisoned 2,727 people besides 242 out of 338 persons ordered by them to give security, fined 7,074 and whipped 119 persons, but 6 out of the people sentenced to imprisonment were sent to a Reformatory School as juveniles.

35. Thus, sentences of whipping fell from 156 to 123. No Sessions Court passed a sentence of whipping, though these Courts whipped 3 people in 1892. The only District Magistrate who passed such a sentence was that of Jacobabad. Other Stipendiary Magistrates passed 21 sentences of whipping in Hydrabad, 31 in Shikárpur, 60 in Karáchi, 6 in Jacobabad and only 1 in Thar and Párkar. In 1892, the corresponding figures were for Shikárpur 32, only differing by 1, but for other districts they varied a good deal. Of the 123 whippings ordered, 44 were of 10 stripes or under, 68 between 10 and 20, and 11 between 20 and 30 stripes.

36. Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates passed 612 ordinary sentences of imprisonment in Karáchi, 740 in Shikárpur, and 973 in Hydrabad, while the figures for Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad were, respectively, 251 and 151. In 1892, such sentences by these Courts in some districts were very similar, *viz.*, 621 in Karáchi, 776 in Shikárpur and exactly the same number, 151, in Jacobabad,

but for Hydrabad they were 1,263. Five sentences (by Sessions Courts) were for periods above 7 years, while those for all Courts for periods above 2 but not exceeding 7 years were 83, for periods between 6 months and 2 years were 560, and those under 15 days were 461, leaving 2,186 for periods exceeding 15 days and not exceeding 6 months. Sessions Courts passed 60 sentences for terms between 2 and 7 years and 37 for periods between 6 months and 2 years, while District Magistrates gave 10 for periods between 15 days and 6 months, and the same number for periods between 6 months and 2 years, other Stipendiary Magistrates and Special Magistrates giving respectively 2,032 and 135 for periods between 15 days and 6 months. No offender from Thar and Párkar got more than 2 years' imprisonment. The sentences exceeding 7 years in 1892 were 7. There were 143 sentences not exceeding 15 days by ordinary Subordinate Magistrates in Karáchi, 111 in Hydrabad, 124 in Shikárpur, and 38 and 18 in Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad. The Sessions Courts of Hydrabad and Shikárpur, respectively, passed such sentences in 2 cases and 1. Of the sentences, 64 were for simple imprisonment, 1 by the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur 1 by the District Magistrate, Karáchi, and 5 by Special Magistrates, the rest being by Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates, who passed such sentences in 22 cases in Karáchi, in 16 cases in Hydrabad and Shikárpur each, while for Thar and Párkar and Jacobabad the numbers are 2 and 1.

37. Of the fines imposed 6,195 were for sums not exceeding Rs. 10, while about a fourth of that number, 1,631, ranged between 10 and 50 rupees, and 217 between 50 and 100. Only 96 fines exceeded Rs. 100, of which only 6 were for more than 500, and none were for more than Rs. 1,000. Yet some offences would be very appropriately punished by a comparatively short term of imprisonment and a heavy fine. I find that offences of cheating and criminal breach of trust are often dealt with in a very lenient manner, but a heavy fine might well form part of the sentence in such cases. The fines above Rs. 500 were imposed, 1 by a Subordinate Magistrate in Karáchi and 1 by a similar Magistrate in Hydrabad, 1 by the Sessions Judge of Shikárpur, and 3 by the District Magistrate, Jacobabad. No Subordinate Magistrate in Jacobabad fined any one more than Rs. 100, while fines from 100 to 500 by these officers were 11 and 12 in Thar and Párkar and Hydrabad, and 23 and 25 in Shikárpur and Karáchi, respectively.

38. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,15,688, being Rs. 6,566 by Special Magistrates, Rs. 99,917 by Stipendiary Subordinate Magistrates, Rs. 5,428 by District Magistrates, and Rs. 3,776 by Sessions Courts, while the figures for 1892 were Rs. 4,699, Rs. 96,962, Rs. 7,600 and Rs. 3,385, giving a total of Rs. 1,12,646. These give a total difference of about Rs. 3,000. Realizations amounted to Rs. 89,121. There are a few striking coincidences in the returns as to fines imposed and fines realized, a difference of only 10 rupees twice being found, while the Court of Sessions recovered the large sum of Re. 1, out of a fine for the Thar and Párkar District, and one solitary fine of Rs. 150 by the Sessions Court dealing with a Jacobabad offender stands boldly out as imposed and apparently realized. But as fines realized may, in great part, be for sentences passed in previous years, further comparisons would be useless. The sum shown as paid (but properly as awarded) to complainants in 1893 was Rs. 10,846 against Rs. 10,243 in 1892, in which year the total of the fines realized was Rs. 85,466.

39. I have given the figures as to whippings from each district, and as to the sentences to different numbers of stripes. I now consider why they were inflicted. No whipping was inflicted in lieu of another punishment on an adult in Thar and Párkar, and only one such sentence was passed in Hydrabad, *viz.*, for a first conviction of theft in a house. But 15 people in Shikárpur and 48 in Karáchi were whipped on first convictions, all for theft (simple, or in a house, or as a servant,) and 1 man in Karáchi was so for receiving property stolen in a dacoity, and 3 in Jacobabad for receiving ordinary stolen property. The one man flogged in Thar and Párkar was so in addition to other punishment for ordinary theft. One offender was so flogged also in Jacobabad. Hydrabad, which only shows 1 first offender flogged, heads the list of those flogged in addition to other punishments with 10 people, 9 flogged for theft and one for house-breaking by night. Karáchi follows with 9, 7 for theft (ordinary or in a

house) and 2 for house-breaking by night, while Shikárpur gives 3 such sentences, all for theft of some description or other. Thirty-one juveniles were flogged, 26 on first convictions and 5 on subsequent convictions. They were convicted, 1 of causing grievous hurt by a dangerous weapon, who received not above 5 stripes, 24 for ordinary theft, 1 for causing hurt in robbery, 3 for house-trespass, and 2 for house-trespass in order to commit an offence, probably theft. Only 2 convicted for the first time received above 20 stripes, and one not on a first conviction received above 25 stripes. Only 2 juveniles were flogged in Karáchi, the one who caused grievous hurt and the one who was engaged in robbery. Hydrabad and Shikárpur contributed each 13 and Jacobabad 3. Thus, 68 adults were flogged in lieu of receiving other punishments and 24 in addition to other punishments, besides 31 juveniles, making 123 in all. In 1892 the corresponding figures were 96, 42 and 18, or 156 in all. The total number of offences which might be punished with whipping is given as 3,162, so that the percentage of cases actually so punished is 3·8, or avoiding fractions 4, the same as in the last 2 years. Details have been given above of 8 juveniles sent to the Reformatory School. In 1891, 5 were so sent.

40. A study of No. 5 shows, what no other return shows, that the only case which the District Magistrate, Shikárpur, decided was one against 5 people whom he ordered to give security, which they did. The District Magistrate of Jacobabad passed 48 such orders, and 6 of these people had to be imprisoned. In all 395 people were ordered to give security, while 251 were imprisoned for failing to do so. In 1892 there were 222 people sent to jail for the same reason. But it would scarcely be correct to say that all those sent to jail are included in those ordered to give security in the same year, or that 251 out of the 395 were imprisoned. Strictly speaking, some of them may be sent to jail because of orders passed in a previous year; again some of them may be persons against whom no formal proceedings were taken but who were ordered to give security on conviction under Section 106.

41. Out of the 36,143 persons before the Courts in 1893, 32 were European British subjects, against whom there were 28 cases, all disposed of, *viz.*, 25 against 29 persons in the Karáchi District, the rest being in the Shikárpur District. All of these cases were disposed of by Magistrates and in none was a jury claimed, and they resulted in 21 convictions and 11 acquittals. The cases were chiefly under local laws, or of causing hurt or of using criminal force, one being of theft and 3 of committing mischief, and one (in the Shikárpur District) of attempting to cause a miscarriage, which ended in accused's discharge. The one charge of theft resulted in a conviction, as did 2 cases of causing hurt and 4 of using criminal force, while there were 14 convictions under local or special laws. Shikárpur accounts for 2 convictions and 1 acquittal, while Karáchi contributes 19 convictions and 10 acquittals. The figures for 1892 show an increase in cases, in persons tried and in convictions in 1893, as in that year only 10 were convicted out of 27 persons involved in 20 cases. In each year Shikárpur provided 3 cases and 3 accused persons, the rest being in Karáchi. In neither year was a jury claimed, and in both years all the cases were disposed of by the Magistrates, none of these accused persons being under trial at the end of the year.

42. Coming to appeals and reviews of the proceedings of Subordinate Courts, I find there were 2,021 appellants before the Courts in 1893 against 2,042 in 1892, while the appeals, in number 1,480 of 1,884 persons were disposed of against 1,576 appeals of 1,997 persons decided in 1892. The appellants before the Sadar Court in 1893 were 142, before Sessions Courts 490 and before Magistrates 1,389, while the numbers in 1892 were 126, 645 and 1,271, giving an increase in 1893 before the Sadar Court and Magistrates, but a still greater decrease before Sessions Courts. The appellants whose cases were pending at the end of 1893 were in all classes of Courts more numerous than in 1892, but specially so before the Sadar Court, where they were 56, contrasting strikingly with 5 in 1892. This was greatly owing to the 2 appeals in the Sukkur riot case made by 35 appellants which could not come on for hearing before 1894. In another case there were 6 appellants, so that besides the appellants in those 3 appeals from 2 decisions, the number pending was only 15. The average

durations in days were in all classes of Courts higher than in 1892, being 15 before Magistrates, 16 before Sessions Courts and 21 before the Sadar Court, against 13, 15 and 17 in 1892.

43. The Sessions Judge of Shikárpur, besides deciding an appeal, referred appellant's case to the Sadar Court. The appeals of 1,884 persons were disposed of, as to 2 of whom proceedings were quashed, while new enquiry was ordered as to 29. Of the remaining 1,853, the sentences of 279 were revised and of 164 were modified, while the sentences of 968 were confirmed, and appeals of 442 persons were summarily rejected. The Sadar Court reversed only 4 sentences and modified 5, and ordered one man to be retried, while in 1892 it reversed 6 sentences and modified 7,—very nearly the same numbers. Sessions Courts ordered further enquiry as to 17 persons, reversed the sentences of 102, and modified those of 54 persons, confirming those of 226 and rejecting the appeals of 64. Some figures as to those Courts for 1892 were somewhat similar, in which year 69 sentences were modified and 128 were reversed and those of 230 persons were confirmed, but the appeals of 187 persons were rejected. Magistrates reversed 173 and modified 105 sentences against 166 and 88 in 1892. The appeals of 326 were rejected and sentences of 718 were upheld by them in 1893 against 369 and 611 in 1892. Taking cases disposed of and not merely appellants, there were 1,480 appeals decided, 1,030 by Magistrates, 379 by Sessions Courts and 71 by the Sadar Court, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 967, 517 and 92.

44. I have formerly explained that in the Sadar Court appeals are often rejected in which the proceedings are referred to, though the appeals are not argued; the accused not being represented, but some doubtful matter appearing which suggests a reference to the record without authorizing the risk of making Government pay heavily for copies, &c. The appeals, however, of more people were decided in 1893 after being put down for formal hearing than in 1892.

45. Appellants before Magistrates were most numerous in Hydrabad, namely 532, but Shikárpur Magistrates had only 1 fewer or 531, while Karáchi follows with 135, Thar and Párkar with 117 and Jacobabad with 74. The cases thus disposed of were of 512 appellants in Hydrabad, 505 in Shikárpur, 134 in Karáchi, 115 in Thar and Párkar and 69 in Jacobabad. The sentences interfered with were 106 in Hydrabad, almost the same number, 105 in Shikárpur (also differing by only 1 from the Hydrabad number), 43 in Thar and Párkar, 22 in Karáchi and 15 in Jacobabad. The proportion is thus far higher in Thar and Párkar, and nearly the same, or about a fifth in all the other districts. Before Sessions Courts far the highest proportion of interferences is for the Shikárpur District, for which the figures show the sentences of 91 out of 140 appellants set aside or modified. The same Court interfered with 10 out of 25 sentences before it from the Jacobabad District. The Sessions Court of Hydrabad interfered with 7 out of 16 sentences passed by Thar and Párkar Magistrates, and with 51 out of 168 passed by Hydrabad Magistrates, while the Karáchi Court interfered with 14 out of 114. With these figures should be read those showing the results of appeals from Sessions Courts to the Sadar Court, which disposed of 86 persons' appeals and interfered with only 10. The proportion of sentences interfered with by that Court on appeal is remarkably different from that of those interfered with in review.

46. Having pointed out the great number of sentences interfered with in some districts, I should add that some sentences are very unreasonable. Magistrates modified 105 while reversing 173; Sessions Judges modified 54 and reversed 102. The Sardar Court modified 5, while reversing only 4. The Magistrates in Karáchi modified 12 and reversed only 10 (the same number as the Sessions Judge reversed). The District Magistrate, Hydrabad, reversed 22 and modified 11, while Subordinate Magistrates with appellate powers modified the same number (11) but reversed 62. The Sessions Judge only modified 12 but reversed 39. The Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, modified 28 and reversed 48, but Magistrates in that district reversed 47 and modified 49 out of a much larger number brought before them. The District Magistrate, Thar and Párkar, modified 10 and reversed 29, while the same officer in Jacobabad modified 12 but only reversed 3. There may be several appellants in one case, so it is well to

look at the numbers of cases disposed of. The Magistrates in Karáchi disposed of 119, in Hydrabad of 399, in Shikárpur of 359, in Thar and Párkar of 95, and in Jacobabad of 58, the average durations being respectively 18, 13, 14, 19 and 20 days against, in 1892, (excepting Hydrabad) 19, 21, 23 and 22. I regret I cannot give the duration for Hydrabad cases in that year. Sessions Courts disposed of 91 appeals in Karáchi, 155 in Hydrabad, besides 12 for the Thar and Párkar District, and 102 in Shikárpur besides 19 for Jacobabad. The average durations for the respective districts were Karáchi 14 days, Hydrabad 14 with 13 for Thar and Párkar, and Shikárpur 19 with 23 days for Jacobabad, against in 1892,respectively, 26, 31 and 13, and 10 and 17.

47. Looking at the figures as to revision, I find the cases of 1,417 persons and 230 (against whom complainants made applications)or of 1,647 in all were before the Courts, 534 before District Magistrates, 358 before Sessions Courts and 755 before the Sadar Court. No interference seemed called for in the cases of 1,115 persons and those of 96 were pending at the end of 1893, leaving 436 as the number whose cases were otherwise disposed of. District Magistrates ordered fresh enquiry as to 15 persons, and referred the cases of 61 for orders of the Sadar Court. Sessions Judges reversed 2 sentences, ordered fresh enquiry as to 38 persons and referred the cases of 97 to the Sadar Court, which enhanced 46 sentences, revised 88, modified 62, quashed the proceedings against 1 person, and ordered new trials of 26 people, thus interfering with the sentences of 223 persons. In 1892 the Sadar Court enhanced 22 sentences, otherwise altered 60 and reversed 170, and ordered new trials of 32 people. In that year, however, it had the cases of 1,012 persons before it, of which the cases of 67 were pending at the end of 1892 against 89 at the end of 1893. I may state that formerly some cases were kept pending for a very long time in which notices could not be served on the accused persons, whereas of late, when hope of serving the notices has been given up, as in the case of strangers from the Punjab or the Deccan, the cases have been disposed of. Those cases are few, but affect average durations. I refer only to cases taken up by the Court on its own motion, chiefly from apparent inadequacy of sentence.

48. The District Magistrate of Karáchi reviewed no case in 1893, but the Sessions Judge had the cases of 28 people before him, ordering a fresh trial of 10 people and referring 7 to the Sadar Court. The District Magistrate of Hydrabad had 50 (+ 3 on complaint) and ordered 6 new trials, and referred 18 persons for orders. The Sessions Judge, with 66 persons (and 37 accused persons against whom complainants petitioned), ordered 19 persons to be newly tried, reversed 1 sentence and referred cases of 25 people for orders. In the Shikárpur District the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, respectively, had the cases of 225 and 170 persons before them, and ordered 8 and 9 persons to be retried and referred the cases of 36 and 47 persons to the Sadar Court. In Thar and Párkar the Sessions Judge reversed 1 sentence and the District Magistrate ordered one person to be newly tried, and these officers, respectively, referred 3 and 4 persons for orders. The cases before them were of 194 and 12 persons. In Jacobabad, with cases 55 + 7 people before the District Magistrate and 18+27 before the Sessions Judge, the cases of 4 and 14 persons, respectively, were referred for orders by these Courts to the Sadar Court. No interference was deemed necessary as to the cases not otherwise mentioned.

49. Average durations varied much from 7 and 8 days in Hydrabad and Thar and Párkar to 20 in Shikárpur and 33 in Jacobabad before District Magistrates. But the heading of column 14 has been changed. Formerly the figures in it showed the number of all cases disposed of, whether taken up on application or on the Court's own motion, or on report by another Court. Now, the number of applications for revision alone are considered, so that a most incomplete view of the work of the different Courts is given. This has attracted attention to the heading of column 13 according to which only the average duration of *applications* disposed of is to be given. Thus, no comparison can be made with the figures of former years in which (rightly or wrongly) the *cases* were looked at as a whole, and not merely the *applications*. The District Magistrates disposed of 26 cases on application, the Sessions Courts of 59 and the Sadar Court of 55, the average durations for these cases being in the

different classes of Courts 21, 23 and 49 days. The way in which the new restriction affects the Sadar Court is shown by the fact that it disposed of 317 cases not included in column 14, and the true average duration would have been shown with them also as 49 days. I asked the District Officers to give me information from which I could give details as to cases as well as applications, but as all have not done so, I cannot give it; but I may add some more details as to the effects of the change. Jacobabad shows 9 cases for above 100 people, Thar and Párkar shows 5 applications disposed of in all, while the District Magistrate dealt with 78 cases of his own motion, and is shown as disposing of 1. In Shikárpur the District Magistrate actually disposed of 112 cases and is shown as deciding 22, while 39 are left out of the Sessions Judge's total. In Hydrabad the District Magistrate and Sessions Judge, respectively, disposed of 28 and 35 cases not coming into column 14. Karáchi alone is unaffected by the change.

50. A few remarks may be made as to the disposal of these cases in different districts. In Karáchi the Sessions Court confirmed no order after enquiry, but referred for orders or ordered a new trial in all the cases not summarily rejected. No applications were summarily rejected by any District Magistrates, while Sessions Courts rejected those as to 126 persons and confirmed on consideration the orders as to 93. The Sadar Court, which rejected more appeals than were fully heard, rejected applications as to 125 persons and confirmed orders as to 318 and interfered with the sentences of 223 persons. In 1892, it rejected applications as to almost the same number, *viz.*, 123, and it reduced sentences of 62 in 1893 compared with 60 in 1892, while further enquiry was ordered as to 26 and 32 persons in these years. The number of sentences reversed was much larger in 1892, 170 against 88.

51. As above stated, there was one case as to local nuisances tried by a Magistrate in the Shikárpur District with the aid of a jury. In that case he agreed with their decision. Juries as in previous years assisted in trials before the Sessions Courts only in the Karáchi District, the number of jurors per case being 5. They disposed of 26 cases against 47 persons, and the Sessions Judge disapproved of the verdict only as to 2 cases so far as to feel bound to refer their cases for orders of the Sadar Court. Other 2 people would have been tried by jury, but one accused pleaded guilty, while the prosecution was withdrawn against the other. Cases against 252 people were tried with aid of assessors in the three Sessions Courts, *viz.*, against 11 in Karáchi, 88 in Hydrabad and 153 in Shikárpur. The assessors' opinion was approved of as to 174 people, disapproved of altogether as to 44, while as to 28 the Judges agreed with one assessor and not with the other. One accused person pleaded guilty; against another the prosecution was withdrawn, and the accused were acquitted on the close of the case for the Crown. These figures, of course, do not include cases decided by Sessions Courts as referred for confirmation in security matters or by a District Magistrate exercising the higher powers under Section 34 of the Criminal Procedure Code, while they include persons accused in cases really decided by the Sadar Court on reference.

52. The area of Sind is 47,789 square miles with a population of 2,871,774, so that one true offender was reported out of every 82 people in Sind, while one in every 268 of the population was convicted, or looking at the area the true offences reported were 1 for every 2 square miles with one conviction for every 4 miles. The number of civil suits shows one person engaged in a civil dispute in every 101 of the population.

53. I now take up the civil work before the Courts in the 4 civil districts into which Sind is divided, leaving out of view, for the time, that before the Revenue Courts of the Mukhtyárkars (Mámlatdars). There were 28,502 new suits instituted in 1893 in these Courts, of which 25,478 were before Subordinate Courts, and 2,696 before the Small Cause Courts in Karáchi, leaving 328 instituted in the District Courts. There was no suit instituted in the Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1893. The above is below the number in 1891, but above that of 1892, in which year there were 26,866 new suits, namely, 24,022 in Subordinate Courts, 2,601 in Small Cause Courts, and 243 in the District Courts. This gives an increase of 1,456 in the Subordinate Courts, of 95 in Small Cause Courts, and 85 in District Courts. As above said, however, this is slightly

affected by the inclusion of 13 suits which formerly would have been shown as applications. Of the 28,502 suits, 25,744 were for money or moveable property, 444 were for immoveable property, and 1,724 were on mortgages; 35 were matrimonial suits, and 494 came under no distinct heading, being chiefly as to awards. As usual, far the smallest number of suits was in the Thar and Párkar District, while those in the Karáchi District were much below those in Hydrabad and Shikárpur, but those before the District Court of Karáchi were nearly 5 times as many as all in the other District Courts. Hydrabad heads the list with 10,636 suits of which 11 were in the District Court; Shikárpur comes next with 10,259, including 45 in the District Court. Karáchi comes next with 6,751, of which only 3,785 were in Subordinate Courts, 2,696 being in the Small Cause Courts, and 270 in the District Court. The new suits in Thar and Párkar were 356, of which 2 were in the District Court. Shikárpur and Hydrabad show most suits for immoveable property and on mortgages, *viz.*, 240 and 699 for Shikárpur and 115 and 770 for Hydrabad against 79 and 255 such cases for Karáchi. Nearly half of the suits for immoveable property in the Karáchi District were before the District Court, *viz.*,37 out of 79. As there is no Subordinate Court for the important City of Karachi, all cases arising therein, and not cognizable by the Small Cause Courts, go to the District Court.

54. Looking now at the valuation of these suits, 42 suits are given as incapable of valuation, the total value of the remaining 28,460 being Rs. 35,01,846, of which sum suits in Subordinate Courts account for Rs. 20,56,149, while those in Small Cause Courts are valued at Rs, 1,66,233, leaving Rs. 12,79,464 as the value of those in the District Courts. Taking the respective districts, Karáchi suits were valued at Rs. 10,19,971, those in Hydrabad at Rs. 8,29,687 and those in Shikárpur at Rs. 15,71,558; while those in Thar and Párkar contribute only Rs. 80,639. The 2 suits in the District Court of Thar and Párkar were, however, valued at Rs. 12,122, being above a fifth of the value of all those before the Subordinate Courts in that district, 68,508. The value of 45 suits in the District Court, Shikárpur, Rs. 5,21,057, was slightly below that of 252 suits valued at Rs. 6,54,385 in the District Court, Karáchi, in which, however, 18 suits could not be valued, and those two sums contrast with the value of 8 suits in the Hydrabad District Court calculated at Rs. 91,900 (while 3 other suits could not be valued). Adding the Small Cause Courts to the Subordinate Courts in Karáchi, a total of Rs. 3,65,587 is got for Courts in Karáchi other than the District Court, while suits in the Subordinate Courts in Hydrabad and Shikárpur are, respectively, valued at Rs. 7,37,787 and Rs. 10,50,502. In 1892, the total valuation of the suits capable of valuation was Rs. 27,17,621, showing a large increase in 1893 of Rs. 7,84,225. In 1892, there were 45 cases shown as incapable of valuation, while the corresponding number in 1893 is very nearly the same, 42.

55. The two Small Cause Courts in Karáchi, with pecuniary powers, respectively, upto 500 and 200 rupees, had 2,446 and 250 (2,696) new suits, respectively, against (2,601) 2,211 and 390 in 1892, while the value of all the suits in 1893 in those Courts was Rs. 1,66,234 (1,58,998+7,236) against Rs. 1,58,898 in 1892. There were 7,215 suits in all the Courts valued at Rs. 10 or under, while 12,297 were between 10 and 50, giving a total of 19,512 suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value out of a total of 28,502. If those not exceeding 500 are looked at, they give a total of 27,555, leaving under 1,000 cases as exceeding Rs. 500 in value or incapable of valuation. Only 50 are of a known value exceeding Rs. 5,000. The Karáchi District Court had 13 new suits not exceeding Rs. 100, including 1 suit not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, while the Hydrabad and Shikárpur District Courts had 1 and 2 suits, respectively, not exceeding Rs. 100 in value. The return for the District Court, Karáchi, presents some strange figures, cases before it not exceeding 500 1,000 and 5,000 rupees being, respectively, 70, 71 and 72. It had 12 cases exceeding Rs. 10,000, while Hydrabad had 2 and Shikárpur had 1 such case.

56. As said above, there were 28,502 new cases instituted in 1893, but the number of cases before the Civil Courts was 30,863, of which 29,058 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,805 pending at the end of 1893. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 29,048 for disposal, of which 26,969 were disposed of, leaving 2,079 pending at the end of 1892. One of these was disposed of by the Judicial Commissioner, before whose Court it had been pending for

some time. The above figures are so far remarkable. In 1892 there were for disposal 29,048 cases, which is almost the exact number (29,058) disposed of in 1893. In that year, 18,979 cases were disposed of without trial or on confession or compromise, while in 1893 the corresponding total was 20,842 or above two-thirds of the whole number for disposal. I notice, however, with pleasure a small decrease in the number of *ex parte* decrees, 3,559 against 3,629 in 1892, while there is also an increase in the number of claims dismissed *ex parte*, 113 against 90 in 1892. The numbers of decrees *ex parte* and of decrees for plaintiffs in contested suits are strangely alike, being 3,559 and 3,507, but the figures show a decided increase in the number of contested claims which were dismissed, namely 585 in 1893 against 497 in 1892. As usual, almost all cases referred to arbitration were decided in plaintiff's favour, *viz*, 418 against 34 decided for defendant, the corresponding figures for 1892 being 559 and 19. The average duration of cases was for all Courts 58 days for contested and 26 days for uncontested cases against 68 and 36 days in 1892. These figures are, on the whole, decidedly satisfactory.

57. Looking now at the general results of different classes of Courts, Subordinate Courts decided 26,094 out of 27,600 cases, leaving 1,506 cases pending at the end of 1893, the average duration being 60 and 25 days for contested and uncontested cases. In 1892, they decided 23,863 out of 25,705 cases, the average duration being 65 and 35. Small Cause Courts disposed of 2,703 out of 2,809, leaving 106 pending on 31st December 1893, against 2,794 out of 2,907 in 1892, which lasted in 1893 on an average 40 and 32 days, respectively. District Courts decided 261 out of 454 cases with average durations of 255 and 114 days, respectively, against 311 decided out of 435 cases in 1892 with average durations of 266 and 134 days. In 1892 and 1893, there was an Assistant or Joint Judge at Shikárpur for about 6 months.

58. Most of the cases referred to arbitration were so in Subordinate Courts, 373 being decided in these Courts for plaintiffs against only 30 for defendants. In Small Cause Courts, the proportion was much less, being 18 to 4, but in District Courts all cases so decided (27) were in favour of plaintiffs. None of these were from Shikárpur, where formerly many arbitration cases lingered on for years, the 27 being 19 from Karáchi, 6 from Hydrabad and 2 from Thar and Párkar. All the arbitration decisions in Small Cause Courts were in the City Court. The great majority of cases amicably disposed of or not brought on for trial were in Subordinate Courts, where these cases amounted to 19,690 out of 26,094 decided. In the Small Cause Courts, the corresponding cases were 1,043 out of 2,703 cases, the District Courts supplying 109 such cases out of 261 decided in them. Naturally, most of them were in the Karáchi District Court, which shows 65 such cases, the next District Court being Shikárpur with 39, while Hydrabad and Thar and Párkar give only 4 and 1 each.

59. *Ex-parte* decisions in plaintiffs' favour were given in 754 out of 2,703 cases decided in Small Cause Courts, while in Subordinate Courts such decisions were given in nearly 10 per cent of the cases decided (2,749 cases out of 26,094). Strangely enough, the proportion of such decisions in District Courts was much higher, 56 cases out of 261 being so decided. The District Court, Karáchi, gives 51 *ex-parte* decrees out of 142 cases disposed of by it. Excluding cases referred to arbitration, the contested cases decided were 65 out of 261 decided by District Courts, 877 out of 2,703 by Small Cause Courts, and 3,150 out of 26,094 by Subordinate Courts.

60. I now look at the figures as to work done in each district. I have above spoken of the number of contested cases decided, but in previous years I have had to point out that many cases long contested are finally amicably settled and appear as uncontested. This is specially the case in District Courts, so that many of the cases shown as compromised, &c., may have gone on for long as contested cases. Subordinate Courts in Hydrabad show most decided contested cases, 1,434; the numbers for Shikárpur, Karáchi, and Thar and Párkar being 1,190, 475 and 51. But if the Small Cause Court cases are added to those of the Subordinate Courts in Karáchi, the figures (of Subordinate and Small Cause Courts) for that district rise to 1,352 contested cases (exclusive of arbitration cases) out of 6,548 cases disposed of. Hydrabad Subordinate Courts

supply 229 cases decided on arbitration against 116 in Shikárpur, 50 in Karáchi with 22 for the (City) Small Cause Court and 8 in Thar and Párkar. Cases privately settled or not proceeded with in Thar and Párkar amounted to 711 out of 871 decided; in Shikárpur to 8,172 out of 10,310; in Hydrabad to 7,927 out of 11,068; and in Karáchi to (2,880+[Small Cause Courts] 1,043=) 3,923 out of (3,845+2,703=) 6,548. Average durations varied considerably, being for uncontested cases 23 days in Subordinate Courts in Hydrabad and Shikárpur, 28 in Karáchi and 63 days in Thar and Párkar; while for contested cases they were 58 in Hydrabad, 59 in Shikárpur, 67 in Karáchi, and 93 in Thar and Párkar. For Small Cause Courts, they were 30 and 27 days in the City Court against 37 and 27 days in the Cantonment Court. For District Courts they varied much, being in Karáchi 210 and 64 days, in Hydrabad 354 and 329, in Shikárpur 607 and 213, and in Thar and Párkar 81 and 434 days. Having recently visited Thar and Párkar, I have now some knowledge of the great difficulties of travelling there and of the sudden and unexpected calls on officers serving there, and I can easily understand that long delays must often occur there, parties having to go long distances over the sands, and witnesses wandering about, whose movements depend on rainfall and supply of water, so that a party may have great difficulty in telling where his witnesses are, and even when they are found it may be no easy matter for them to go to the Court.

61. I have referred above to the general increase of suits before all the classes of Courts usually taking up original civil suits. The increase was mainly in Hydrabad and Shikárpur. In Karáchi, the suits in the District Court rose from 203 to 270, while those in the Subordinate Courts fell from 4,318 to 3,785, giving a total decrease of 466. Advances were freely made by Government to cultivators owing to floods, which perhaps enabled them to meet some claims and thus reduced the number of suits. Thar and Párkar also shows a slight decrease. Shikárpur gives an increase of 1,296 suits, with an increase in valuation of 463,043. Hydrabad gives a smaller increase. Such increases however, vary from year to year, a good harvest is at times said to cause an increase in litigation in some Courts, or in part of a district, and a decrease in it elsewhere, so that it is difficult often to find any cause for an increase or decrease. No special remarks on the subject are made by any of the judges.

62. Looking at the work of Revenue Courts, 505 cases were instituted, all for immoveable property, of which 486 were valued at Rs. 1,86,489, while 19 were incapable of valuation. Of these 21 were valued at Rs. 10 or under that sum, while 33 were valued between 1,000 and 5,000 and 4 were so at above 5,000 each. Including suits pending from former years, there were 534 suits before these Courts, of which 508 were disposed of, leaving 26 pending at the end of 1893. In 1892, there were 552 new suits valued (so far as possible) at Rs. 2,19,932, showing a decrease in 1893 in suits and valuation. In 1892, there were 585 cases before these Courts, of which 556 were decided, leaving a balance of 19. In 1893, contested suits were decided very nearly in equal proportions for the plaintiffs and defendants, 132 for the former and 124 for the latter, while of suits decided *ex-parte* only 3 were for plaintiffs against 56 for defendants. There were 193 claims compromised or admitted or not brought to trial. In 1892 and previous years, I have pointed to somewhat similar results as to *ex-parte* suits and contested cases. The average durations before these Courts were 19 and 13 days in 1893 against 30 and 16 in 1892.

63. As usual, Shikárpur provided the most of these cases, 253, against 126 in Karáchi, 68 in Hydrabad, and 34 in Thar and Párkar and 24 in Upper Sind. Except Thar and Párkar, every district shows a decrease from 1892. The 4 cases valued at above 5,000 were from the Karáchi District. Shikárpur gives 19 at Rs. 10 or under, while 1 such case was supplied by Karáchi and Hydrabad each. The total valuations were Rs. 1,11,894 for Karáchi, Rs. 46,563 for Shikárpur, Rs. 21,005 for Hydrabad, and Rs. 3,445 and Rs. 3,281 for Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Párkar, respectively. Of the suits before the Courts for disposal, Courts in Shikárpur disposed of 262 in Karáchi of 122 in Hydrabad of 66 in Thar and Párkar of 32 and in Upper Sind Frontier of 26. No claims were decreed *ex-parte* in Karáchi, Hydrabad or the Upper Sind Frontier. One claim was decreed and one was dismissed *ex-parte* in Thar and Párkar,

Variations and resemblances as to some classes of results are striking. For instance, as to contested cases Shikárpur naturally leads the way with 62 decided for plaintiffs and 84 for defendants. Hydrabad comes next with 37 and 16, while the figures for Karáchi are 18 and 16. The Upper Sind Frontier contributes 12 contested decisions, 8 for plaintiffs and 4 against them,—almost the same figures as Thar and Párkar gives, *viz.*, 7 for plaintiffs and 4 for defendants.

64. Thus taking all classes of Courts, we find there were 29,007 new suits instituted in 1893, valued as far as possible at Rs. 36,88,335 against 27,418 instituted in 1892 and valued at Rs. 29,37,554. The suits for disposal in 1893 were 31,397, of which 29,566 were disposed of, compared with 29,633 for disposal in 1892, of which 27,525 were decided. In 1892, the prevalence of cholera and floods was assumed to be the reason of the smaller number of suits filed in that year. There was no panic owing to cholera in 1893.

65. The miscellaneous civil cases have now to be considered, entered in No. 9 (2). These amount in all to 1,417, of which 1,262 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 155 pending at the end of the year, while in 1892 there were 1,319 such cases, of which 1,130 were disposed of, leaving 189 pending on 31st December 1892. As applications under the Succession Act, &c., were formerly included in these cases, no exact comparison can be made between these figures, but allowing for them clearly there is an increase of above 100 for disposal, while the cases disposed of show still greater increase. The increase is chiefly in cases before the District Courts, which show 244 in 1893 against 167 in 1892, while all other classes of Courts show a slight increase. These cases lasted on an average for the whole province 59 and 41 days, respectively, being slightly less than the averages in 1892, *viz.*, 62 and 42 days. The 1,262 cases disposed of were 1,004 in Subordinate, 66 in Small Cause, and 187 in District Courts; and 5 in the Sadar Court, the numbers pending in these Courts at the end of 1893 being 92, 5, 57 and 1, respectively.

66. More than half of these miscellaneous cases before District Courts, *viz.*, 123, were in the Karáchi Court, the District Courts of Shikárpur and Hydrabad contributing 83 and 38, respectively. The Shikárpur Subordinate Courts had 711 against 278 in Hydrabad, and 107 in Karáchi, where, however, the City Small Cause Court had 71. There was no such case in the Thar and Párkar District. Nearly half of the cases before the Karachi District Court were under Section 278 of the Civil Procedure Code, while exactly half of those before the Hydrabad District Court and above half of those in the Shikárpur District Court were under Act VIII of 1890 (the Act as to Guardians and Wards). I have not details as to the nature of the cases before the Subordinate Courts in all districts, so no comparison can be made as to them.

67. Out of 1,262 cases disposed of, 601 were so without trial, or on confession, or according to compromises, while 180 were decided *ex-parte* for claimants, and the claims heard *ex-parte* and thrown out were 21. In 292 contested cases, the decision was for the claimants, who were unsuccessful in 168 contested cases. The way in which such cases vary in different districts is shown by the fact that in the District Court, Karáchi out of 110 cases disposed of 40 were decreed for claimants *ex parte*, 2 being dismissed *ex parte*, while in the District Court, Hydrabad, out of 27 disposed of 5 were decreed and one was dismissed *ex parte*, and in Shikárpur the District Court disposed of 50 cases, of which none were *ex-parte*. The Revenue Courts had no such cases.

68. Coming now to regular appeals, there were 675 before the Sadar and District Courts, of which 414 were disposed of, leaving 261 pending at the end of 1893, contrasting with 643 in 1892, of which 370 were decided, leaving 273 pending at the end of 1892. This is satisfactory, as 414 out of 675 were disposed of against 370 out of 643 in 1892, the balance being reduced from 273 to 261. The increase was almost altogether in the Sadar Court, the appeals before which rose from 78 to 108, or by a third, while in the District Courts the figures were almost the same in both years, 567 in 1893 and 565 in 1892. The greatest increase in appeals decided was also in the Sadar Court, 65 instead of 40 in 1892, while before the District Courts they were 349 instead of 330. The new appeals in the Sadar and District Courts in 1893 were 70 and 332 against 57 and 257 in 1892. In last year's report I mentioned that in 1892 Mr. Hosking acted as Judge of the Sadar Court for a while, which prevented him from hearing appeals

against his own decisions. There was equal delay caused last year as I had a considerable amount of special duty to perform which interfered much with Court work.

69. Thirty-seven appeals were not prosecuted, 10 in the Sadar Court and 27 before District Courts, while 60 were decided without the issue of notices to respondents, 25 in the Sadar Court and 35 in District Courts. The Sadar Court heard 2 appeals *ex parte*, confirming the decision in one and remanding the case in the other. It heard 28 fully contested appeals, confirming 17 decisions, modifying 6 and reversing 1, and ordering 4 new trials. Thus in appeals formally heard, 18 decisions were confirmed and 5 cases were ordered to be retried, while in 7 cases the decisions were more or less altered. In 1892, only one appeal was heard *ex parte* in that Court, 29 being fully contested, in 13 of which the decisions were confirmed. In contested appeals District Courts confirmed 170 decisions and modified 36 and reversed 57, while 9 cases were remanded. In 15 appeals heard *ex parte* in District Courts 8 decisions were confirmed, 2 modified and 5 were reversed. Thus in 349 appeals decided in District Courts, 27 were not prosecuted, and 213 decisions were upheld, 38 were modified, 62 were reversed, and 9 cases were remanded, giving 109 decisions in 349 as more or less wrong. In 1892, out of 330 appeals disposed of in District Courts, 37 were not prosecuted, and in 190 cases there was no interference, and in 103 the decisions were set aside in whole or in part. In that year, there were 37 appeals in District Courts which were not prosecuted to trial, while in 31 the decisions were confirmed under Section 551. The number of cases in which District Courts interfered with decisions in appeal in the two years were very similar, being 109 in 1893 and 103 in 1892—even the details (reversals, modifications and remands) are very similar.

70. As formerly pointed out, the average durations in different years vary much, depending on whether old appeals are disposed of or not. In 1893, the average durations were much lower than in 1892, being 167 days for the Sadar Court and 226 for District Courts against 234 and 617 for 1892.

71. I now look at the appeals for each district, and it is found that the Shikárpur Court had far the largest number 347, against 167 in Hydrabad, 43 in Karáchi and 10 in Thar and Párkar. The Shikárpur Court disposed of 201 against 109 in Hydrabad, 30 in Karáchi and 9 in Thar and Párkar. Appeals newly filed or again brought on the file numbered in Shikárpur 182 against 104 in Hydrabad and 35 in Karáchi, while all before the Thar and Párkar Court were new. Of the 201 appeals decided in Shikárpur, 154 were contested, there being only 4 decided *ex parte* in that district, while the corresponding figures were for Hydrabad 87 and 5, and for Karáchi 25 and 4, and for Thar and Párkar 6 and 2. The numbers decided *ex parte* are strangely similar. The average duration was least in Thar and Párkar, 85 days, and 110 in Karáchi, 139 in Hydrabad and 297 in Shikárpur. The number of decisions interfered with in each district compared with the number of appeals decided is as follows :—

In Thar and Párkar	...	...	...	4 out of	9
In Karáchi	...	...	...	10 „	30
In Hydrabad	...	...	...	30 „	109
And in Shikárpur	...	...	...	65 „	201

all the remanded cases (9) were in Shikárpur.

72. Miscellaneous appeals do not call for much remark; there were none such in Thar and Párkar, while the Shikárpur District Court had 16 before it, of which 7 were disposed of; the same number was decided by the District Court, Hydrabad, which had 9 such appeals. The Karáchi Court had only 2 (all of 1892,) both of which were disposed of. Thus, there were 27 miscellaneous appeals before three District Courts, and of these 16 were disposed of, leaving 11 pending, while in 1892 there were 30 before the District Courts, of which 25 were disposed of, leaving 5 pending at the end of that year, erroneously shown as 4 in the statements. Only 2 appeals were heard *ex-parte* (in the Hydrabad District Court) and 2 were decided under Section 551 (one in Hydrabad and one in Shikárpur) the rest being contested, 3 being unsuccessful, while 9 decisions were reversed or modified. In the Sadar Court, 3 out of 5 such appeals were decided, 2 decisions being confirmed and one case being remanded,

the average duration being 259 days against 83 in District Courts, in which it varied from 48 in Karáchi to 116 in Shikárpur. In 1892, the corresponding appeals were 10 before the Sadar Court, of which 8 were disposed of. The average durations in that year were 146 in the District Courts and 139 in the Sadar Court. This gives a decrease of appeals in 1893 with a corresponding decrease of appeals disposed of.

73. The next matter for consideration is the execution of decrees. In August 1893, Government issued an order under Section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code transferring to the Collectors the execution of decrees involving the sale of immoveable property belonging to agriculturists in Sind. Similar orders had for years been in force in other parts of the Presidency, but not in Sind. There were before all Courts (excluding Revenue ones) 18,777 applications for execution, of which 7 were transferred, (all by the Hydrabad District Court) 2,152 were fully and almost half that number 1,056 were partly satisfied, while as to 14,143 no results were obtained. But, as I have formerly observed, many of them treated as "wholly infructuous" may have been in reality altogether or in part satisfied by private arrangement, payment, or passing of fresh bonds, &c. These figures account for 17,358 applications as disposed of, leaving 1,419 pending at the end of the year. In 1892, the figures under all heads (except transfers and balances) were smaller, 14,916 applications being disposed of out of 16,392, leaving however 1,476—a slightly larger balance—pending at the end of 1892. Of the 14,916 disposed of in that year, 1,946 were wholly and 981 partly satisfied, leaving 11,965 as wholly infructuous. In each year those wholly satisfied were about double those partly satisfied. In 1893, the applications disposed of exceeded by nearly 1,000 the total number before the Courts for disposal in 1892. The increase in applications was mainly in those before Subordinate Courts.

74. The wholly infructuous applications in District Courts were 142 out of 299 disposed of, in Small Cause Courts 2,118 out of 2,796 disposed of, and in Subordinate Courts 11,883 out of 14,263 disposed of.

The number of wholly compared with that of partly satisfied applications in Small Cause Courts was very nearly the same, 345 to 333 in District Courts was more than 2 to 1, *viz*, 103 to 47, and in Subordinate Courts the numbers were 1,704 to 676. Naturally the Karáchi District Court had far more applications (337 out of 421) than all the others, while the Hydrabad and Shikárpur Subordinate Courts had each nearly the same number, 6,687 and 6,337, being far more than the corresponding Courts in Karáchi (1,853) and Thar and Párkar (421) had together. The details as to the Subordinate Courts in Hydrabad and Shikápur also correspond, being 716 and 702 for "wholly satisfied", 289 and 317 for "partly satisfied," and 5,229 and 4,987 for wholly infructuous. Corresponding figures for Karáchi are only 147, 61 and 1,461, and for Thar and Párkar 139, 9 and 206. The District Court, Karáchi, gives, however, 90 wholly, 42 partly and 124 not at all satisfied against from Hydradad, 6 wholly, 2 partly and 5 not at all satisfied against from Shikárpur, 5 wholly, 3 partly and 13 not at all satisfied. The District Court of Thar and Párkar fully executed 2 out of 3 applications before it. Some coincidences appear in figures for 1893 and 1892. The District Courts of Karáchi, Hydrabad and Thar and Párkar had 337, 26 and 3 applications in 1893 against 333, 26 and 4 in 1892. Small Cause Courts disposed of 2,796 out of 3,048 applications, fully satisfying 345 against 333 partly satisfied. The Cantonment Court differs from most in showing fewer wholly satisfied (53) than were partly so (75). Of these applications, 2,578 were before the City Court, which disposed of 2,370 against 426 disposed of out of 470 in the Cantonment Court. I should point out that Subordinate Courts transferred 217 to the Collectors for execution, of which 10 were disposed of, 5 being satisfied in full and 2 in part, while 3 were shown as infructuous. The 5 wholly executed were 4 in Karáchi and 1 in Hydrabad; the 2 partly so were 1 in Hydrabad and 1 in Shikárpur. The numbers of decrees so transferred are 44 in Karáchi, 107 in Hydrabad and 66 in Shikárpur—all by Subordinate Courts.

75. To the above have to be added 61 applications, all disposed of by Revenue Courts. Only one of these was infructuous, while 2 were partly satisfied, all the rest (58) being wholly satisfied. In 1892, there were 86 such applications before these Courts, all disposed of, and in that year all but 4 were

fully satisfied. In 1893, there were 40 applications before the Courts in Karáchi and 21 before those in Hydrabad, returns for other districts being blank. All those in Karáchi Courts were fully executed. Thus the total number of applications for all Courts was 18,838, of which 17,419 were disposed of, 7 by transfer, 2,210 with full and 1,058 with partial satisfaction, and 14,144 with no apparent result.

76. The persons arrested and brought before the Courts in custody were 646, of whom 443 were released and 203 were sent to jail, an increase of 25 above the number (178) imprisoned in 1892. One was imprisoned by order of the District Court of Karáchi, while the City Small Cause Court imprisoned 27 and Subordinate Courts 175, contrasted with 4 (by the same District Court) 48 and 126 in 1892. Thus, District Courts and Small Cause Courts imprisoned fewer people in 1893, but the Subordinate Courts show an increase twice as great as their decrease. Those released without being imprisoned were nearly the same, 443 and 451 in the two years. Karáchi and Thar and Párkar are responsible for the same number of imprisonments (13), while Shikárpur Courts give 33 and those in Hydrabad 116. In 1892, Hydrabad Subordinate Courts headed the list with 79, followed by Shikárpur with 36, Thar and Párkar with 8, and Karáchi with 3. The City Small Cause Court imprisoned 27 out of 98 persons arrested and the Cantonment one released all the 17 arrested by its order.

77. The manner in which District Courts, except Karáchi, executed decrees may be very briefly shown. None of them arrested any one, and moveable property was attached only in one instance by that of Thar and Párkar and immoveable property on one application by each of the District Courts of Hydrabad and of Thar and Párkar. But none of the property so attached was sold. The Shikárpur District Court gave possession of immoveable property in 2 instances. The District Court of Karáchi, however, sold moveable and immoveable property on 5 and 15 applications, respectively, and gave possession of immoveable property in 2 instances, besides effecting execution in 2 unspecified modes. Sales of moveable property rose in Subordinate Courts from 173 to 226, and in Small Cause Courts fell from 68 to 47. Collectors attached and released immoveable property in 4 instances, while 6 special arrangements were made by them as to land attached, 25 being made by the ordinary Courts. Immoveable property was sold in 249 cases compared with 280 in 1892 by Subordinate Courts. Total sales of moveable property were 278 against 251, and of immoveable 264 against 300 in 1892. Subordinate Courts in Shikárpur head the list, selling moveable property in 89 cases and immoveable in 112, and giving possession of immoveable property in 23 cases, while those in Hydrabad follow close after with 100 sales of moveable and 105 of immoveable property and 14 transfers of immoveable property, Karáchi coming next with 34 and 32 sales and 12 transfers, while Subordinate Courts in Thar and Párkar sold only moveable property in 3 instances and transferred possession of no immoveable property. The number of instances in which immoveable property was dealt with under Section 305, &c., of the Code naturally fell much from 98 to 31, to which I have just referred, 6 being made by Collectors, but strangely enough the general entry as to "other modes" of execution shows an increase from 183 to 308, all before Subordinate Courts in Thar and Párkar, except 2 in the Karáchi District Court, and 2 in Shikárpur Subordinate Courts. A Subordinate Court in Shikárpur gave possession of moveable property on one application. Subordinate Courts in Shikárpur also effected partition in 10 out of 12 cases and enforced specific performance in 4 instances.

78. The amount realized in execution was Rs. 3,12,327, namely in District Courts Rs. 1,21,385, in Small Cause Courts Rs. 7,534 and in Subordinate Courts Rs. 1,83,408. In 1892, the total was Rs. 3,02,725; the details for the Courts were Rs. 1,00,793, Rs. 10,238 and Rs. 1,91,693, giving an increase in District Courts and a decrease in other Courts, with a total increase of Rs. 9,600 in 1893. No details are given this year as to sums paid on issue of process or otherwise. The District Court of Karáchi stands out at the head of District Courts, and indeed exceeds the Subordinate Courts in any district with realizations of Rs. 99,983, followed by Shikárpur with Rs. 11,349, while the other District Courts of Hydrabad and Thar and Párkar come low down with Rs. 6,881 and Rs. 3,171. Subordinate Courts in Shikárpur head the list of such Courts with 90,442, while

the Karáchi Courts give only 14,276. Hydrabad Subordinate Courts give nearly ten times as much as the District Court, 68,620 to 6,880. The Small Cause Courts contributed 7,534 all but sums of nearly Rs. 100 from the City Court. Revenue Courts in Hydrabad contribute Rs. 34 as realized against Rs. 38 in 1892, while the Karáchi Revenue Courts show possession given of immoveables in 40 instances against 68 in 1892.

79. Coming to insolvency applications, there were 38 in all, 8 in District Courts, 3 in the City Small Cause Court and 27 in Subordinate Courts, of which 24 were disposed of, namely 5 by District Courts, 2 by the Small Cause Court and 17 by Subordinate Courts. This leaves a balance of 14 against 2 pending at the end of 1892, in which year 31 out of 33 applications were disposed of. The District Courts of Hydrabad and Shikárpur had no such application, while that of Thar and Párkar had only 1, which was granted, a Receiver being appointed. The District Court, Karachi, disposed of 4 out of 7 applications by rejecting them. The City Small Cause Court of Karáchi granted 2 applications out of 3, appointing a Receiver in each case. Before Subordinate Courts 10 applications were not proceeded with and 6 were rejected, only 1 being granted in Shikárpur. The applications before Subordinate Courts were (1 undisposed of) in the Karáchi District 21, of which 13 were disposed of and rejected in Hydrabad, and only 5 in the Shikárpur District Court, of which 1 was granted as above said. No criminal proceedings were taken in any such case and no sentence of imprisonment was passed. One insolvent received his discharge in the Shikárpur District. Creditors' claims were admitted to the extent of 2,621 in the Small Cause Court, in which Court a sum of Rs. 13 was realized and one of Rs. 3 was disbursed during the year, that being the only Court in which any realizations or disbursements were effected. In 1892 the trifling sums disbursed were in Subordinate Courts.

80. The following tables will give a brief view of the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the different Courts in Sind in 1892 and 1893, as also of the results of appeals and applications for execution disposed of:—

Class of Courts.	Value of Suits instituted.		Number of Suits							
			Instituted.		For disposal.		Disposed of		Pending.	
	1892	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
	Rs.	Rs.								
Judicial Commissioner's	... .	.	...		1		1	...		...
District	6,45,264	12,79,464	343	328	435	454	311	261	124	193
Small Causes	1,58,898	1,66,333	2,601	2,696	2,907	2,809	2,794	2,703	113	106
Subordinate	19,13,459	20,56,149	24,022	25,478	25,705	27,600	23,863	26,094	1,842	1,506
Revenue	2,19,932	1,86,489	552	505	585	534	556	508	29	26
Total ...	29,37,553	36,88,335	27,418	29,007	29,633	31,397	27,525	29,566	2,108	1,831
Increase or Decrease ...	.....	+7,50,782	.	+1,589	.	+1,764	..	+2,041	...	—277

Class of Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of								Average duration.			
	Without trial.		Admitted or compromised.		*Ex-parte.*		Contested (including referred to arbitration).		Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.		1893.	
Judicial Commissioner's... ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	467	...	...
District	16	12	99	97	40	60	147	92	266	134	255	114
Small Causes	242	198	1,023	845	816	761	713	899	40	32	31	27
Subordinate .. ...*	8,755	9,722	8,843	9,968	2,854	2,851	3,411	3,553	65	35	60	25
Revenue	66	38	175	157	36	59	279	256	30	16	19	13
Total .	9,080	9,968	10,140	11,067	3,755	3,731	4,550	4,800	..	...	..	...
Increase or Decrease ..	..	+888	...	+927	..	—24	..	+250	..	..		..

Class of Courts.	Number of Appeals.										Average duration.	
	Before Court.		Rejected without trial (Sec. 551.)		Dismissed for default, &c.		Decided on hearing for					
							Appellant.		Respondent.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Sadar	78	108	8	25	2	10	16	12	14	18	234	167
District...	565	567	31	35	37	27	103	109	159	178	617	226
Total ...	643	675	39	60	39	37	119	121	173	196	...	...
Increase or Decrease ...	...	+32	...	+21	...	—2	...	+2	...	+23	..	...

Class of Courts	Number of Applications for Execution.									
	Before Court.		in which							
			Persons were imprisoned.		Property was sold.				Property was made over.	
					Immoveable.		Moveable.			
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893
District	429	421	4	1	20	15	10	5	6	4
Small Causes	3,317	3,048	48	27	...	...	68	47	...	...
Subordinate	12,646	15,308	126	175	210	249	173	226	42	50
Revenue	86	61	...	...	..	..	...	...	68	40
Total ...	16,478	18,838	178	203	300	264	251	278	116	94
Increase or Decrease .	..	+2,360	...	+25	...	—36	...	+27	...	—22

81. This is the last Administration Report which I shall write, and I have held my present appointment for a considerably longer time than is usual, so that it may not be out of place to point out the great increase of civil litigation in Karáchi in recent years. The trade of Karáchi has much increased, and I am told it is now the third port in India. The work of the District Court has been much affected. Suits instituted in that Court in the 3 years from 1870 till 1872 numbered 76, 86 and 52; then came 5 years in which they exceeded 100, the highest number being 116; then from 1878 till 1883 they varied between 54 and 76. From 1884 till 1887, they were between 100 and 116, the average from 1870 till 1887 being 90. After 1887, there was a sudden increase from 116 to 187, and since then they have never been below 200 and have twice been over 260, the number last year (1893) being the highest known (270). The number before this District Court at times exceeds all those before all other District Courts in the Presidency. Civil appeals before it are comparatively few, but are beginning to increase. With increased work in District Courts, the work of the Sadar Court must increase, as when more original suits are decided, the greater will the number of appeals probably be. It cannot increase in proportion to the actual increase of suits, as many suits are compromised, &c., but the number of appeals is increasing and will probably do so more and more. In 1887, there were 81 new appeals, the highest number ever filed in this Court, but they fell off to 45 in 1888. In 1892 and 1893, including miscellaneous appeals they were 64 and 73, the highest numbers except in 1887.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. M. MACPHERSON

Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 1—(Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay on the last day of the year 1893, with the cost of Tribunals.

Name of Presidency.			Area.	Population.	Number of Divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to the Chief Courts of Districts	Number of Districts.	Number of Sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction. Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Total number of Cases decided. Original. Regular.	Original. Miscellaneous.	Appeals. Regular.	Appeals. Miscellaneous.	Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
																	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Presidency of Bombay.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil	77,375	15,985,370	...	13	103	(a) 7	...	(b) 13	7	(c) 111	156,313	223,440	5,236	147	30,94,036 0 0	39,85,281 0 0	(a) Includes the Chief Justice. (b) The District Judge of Poona is also *ex-officio* Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan. (c) Includes 7 Small Cause Court Judges, 2 Registrars and 3 unpaid officers. One of the Small Cause Court Judgeships in the Presidency Small Cause Court was vacant on the last day of the year. Besides these there were also 3 Cantonment Magistrates, 1 Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Maráttha Country and 192 Mámlatdárs and Mahalkaris under Act III of 1876, who exercised Civil powers. (d) These are District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, exclusive of Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges. (e) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates and the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides these there were 14,930 Police Patels, who were invested with Criminal powers. (f) Is the Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind. (g) Besides these the Deputy Commissioner of Thár and Párkar exercised Civil powers. (h) Includes 1 Small Cause Court Judge and 1 Registrar. Besides these there were also 1 Cantonment Magistrate, 1 Deputy Collector, 7 Mukhtyárkars and 6 Head Munshis, and 52 Mámlatdárs who exercised Civil powers. (i) These include all classes of Magistrates except District Magistrates. (j) Includes also applications for execution of decrees and applications under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code.
		Criminal ...				19	158	...	...	(d) 19	...	(e) 540	163,020	1,825	3,572	1,062			
		Revenue ...				...	...	..	...	...	...	.	14,766	1,802	.	..			
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil	47,789	2,871,774	...	4	13	(f) 1	...	(g) 3	1	(h) 14	29,058	18,644	414	19	437,918 0 0	6,01,256 0 0	
		Criminal ...				5	21	...	...	5	..	(i) 143	18,241	168	1,490	140			
		Revenue ...				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	508	61	...	...			
	Total ...		125,064	18,857,044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	381,906	(j)245,440	10,702	1,368	35,31,854 0 0	45,86,537 0 0	

Notes.—Column 1, Sub-head "Total."—The entries to be made here will show the area and population of the entire Presidency, the average number of Districts and Sub-Districts for Civil, Criminal and Revenue purposes, the actual number of persons exercising jurisdiction, and the total work done by them, with the financial results.

Columns 16 and 17.—The Judicial receipts and charges should be shown as a whole, just as they appear in the Treasury accounts, care being taken that the charges on account of buildings are included in Column 17.

Statement showing the number of Judicial officers exercising Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, both Europeans and Natives, in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind.

Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.	Designation.	Europeans.	Natives.
Chief Justice and High Court Judges	6	1	Subordinate Judges, First Class	.....	15
Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind	1	.....	Subordinate Judges, Second Class	.....	97
District and Sessions Judges	16	.....	Magistrates, First Class...	73	99
Assistant Judges, F. P., and Joint Sessions Judges.	1	2	Magistrates, Second Class	9	240
Assistant Judges	3	2	Magistrates, Third Class..	7	279
Small Cause Court Judges	2	6	Police Patels	.....	14,930

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of Offence in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State—Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code.	...	...	...		...	.	...	..	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy ... . ,, VII		...	...	...	...	...		...	
Offences against the public tranquility ... ,, VIII	1,578	1,076	1,107	7,925	5,559	1,857	(a) 4	505	(a) 3 died and 1 escaped. 4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	
Offences by or relating to public servants .. ,, IX	91	82	86	116	61	48	...	7	
Attempts at do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants . ,, X	918	871	844	1,186	443	671	(b) 1	71	(b) Died
Attempts at do.	1	1	.	...	...		...		
False evidence and offences against public justice ,, XI	945	794	815	1,083	492	528	(c) 5	58	(c) 1 died and 4 escaped.
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2		2	...	...	
Offences relating to coins and Government stamps ... ,, XII	107	92	96	113	61	50	..	2	
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	1		...	...	
Offences relating to weights and measures ... ,, XIII	203	181	180	198	72	125	.	1	
Attempts at do.		...	...	...	...	...	...		
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals , ,, XIV	2,278	2,199	2,187	2,506	367	2,122	...	17	
Attempts at do.	...		...	..	...			...	
Offences relating to religion. ,, XV	52	39	37	93	65	28		...	
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life ...	565	435	490	861	*440	356	(d) 3	62	(d) Died. *One of these was pardoned and made a witness in the case.
Attempts at do.	42	36	42	111	44	59		8	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births .	51	36	39	62	31	29	...	2	
Attempts at do. ...	2	1	1	4	4	...	..	...	
Hurt	32,136	28,104	28,028	68,267	62,854	4,613	(e) 4	796	(e) 3 died and 1 escaped. 69 complainants and complainants in 31 cases were fined under Section 560, C P. C.
Attempts at do. ..	9	8	8	16	7	8	..	1	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	750	491	480	1,022	883	95	...	44	6 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do.	.	...		...	...	...		...	
Criminal force and assault	7,323	5,773	4,822	9,220	7,461	1,606	(f) 1	152	(f) Died. 17 complainants were fined under Section 560, C P C
Attempts at do. ...	6	6	6	10	8	2	.	...	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour...	209	100	109	216	143	64	(g) 2	7	(g) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rape	66	41	42	66	50	12	...	4	
Attempts at do. ...	6	5	7	9	7	2	...		
Unnatural offence	27	20	19	23	10	8	...	5	
Attepmts at do. ...	1	1	3	3	...	3	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offences.	Number of Offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons. Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged	Convicted	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Theft .. .	14,588	9,510	9,118	13,416	4,217	8,838	(*h*) 13	349	(*h*) 5 died, 4 escaped and 4 were transferred. 38 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C
Attempts at do ...	45	42	43	51	8	42	...	1	
Extortion	97	69	70	196	135	42	...	19	
Attempts at do. ...	6	4	4	9	9	..	...		
Robbery and dacoity	616	336	373	1,089	502	510	(*i*) 1	76	(*i*) Died
Attempts at do. ...	5	3	9	14	10	4	...	...	
Criminal misappropriation of property ...	855	620	610	941	572	327	(*j*) 1	41	(*j*) Transferred. 2 Complainants were fined under Section 560, C P C.
Attempts at do.	2	2	2	2	.	2	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust.	1,609	760	764	967	568	355	(*k*) 5	39	(*k*) 3 died and 2 escaped. 3 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P C
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	1	...	1		...	
Receiving of stolen property	1,015	908	929	1,515	593	868	(*l*) 5	49	(*l*) 1 died, 1 escaped and 3 were transferred. 1 complainant was fined under Section 560, C P. C
Attempts at do. ..	2	2	2	2	...	2			
Cheating	1,057	570	527	813	646	115	(*m*) 8	44	(*m*) 4 died, 2 escaped and 2 were transferred.
Attempts at do ..	10	8	9	17	8	9	.		.
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	29	21	17	48	31	10	(*n*) 1	6	(*n*) Died
Attempts at do. ...	1	1	1	6	6	...	...	.	
Mischief	5,461	4,667	4,627	12,106	10,885	957	...	264	12 complainants and complainants in 4 cases were fined under Section 560, C P C.
Attempts at do, ...	19	9	7	10	9	1		...	
Criminal trespass ...	4,267	2,978	2,833	5,331	3,553	1,677	(*o*) 5	96	(*o*) Died 16 complainants were fined under Section 560, C P. C
Attempts at do. ..	25	15	14	18	3	15	...	...	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code .	119	81	100	192	128	52	...	12	
Attempts at do.		..		...	...			...	
Criminal breach of contracts of service ... ... „ XIX	20	13	13	25	19	6	...	..	
Offences relating to marriage... ... ... „ XX	1,772	1,041	1,030	2,344	2,038	167	(*p*) 4	135	(*p*) 2 died and 2 escaped. 4 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Attempts at do. ...	5	4	2	4	1	1	-	2	
Defamation „ XXI	372	257	245	544	459	79	...	6	In one case fine was imposed on the complainant under Section 560, C.P. C
Attempts at do.	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance „ XXII	7,196	6,035	5,913	12,508	11,595	750		168	14 complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P C and in one case fine was imposed under the same Section
Attempts at do.	5	5	5	12	8	4	...	...	
Offences under Special and Local Laws :—									
Apprentices Act XIX of 1850 (India) ..	1	1	1	1	.	1	...	...	
Arms Act XI of 1878 „ ...	390	377	379	399	58	334	...	7	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Army Act I of 1881 „ ...	8	8	8	8	4	4	...	...	
Births, deaths and marriages registration Act VI of 1886 „ ..	3	3	3	3	...	3	...	...	
Breaches of Contract Act XIII of 1859 „ ...	879	827	829	1,187	648	461	...	28	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C P C.
Cantonment Act XIII of 1889 „	3,080	2,994	2,994	3,184	522	2,661		1	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of Persons.					Remarks
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 (India) ...	2,393	2,125	2,112	5,640	4,747	760	...	133	Twenty seven complainants were fined and in one case fine was imposed under Section 560, C. P. C.
Civil Procedure Code Act XIV of 1882 (India)	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Court Fees Act VII of 1870 (India) ...	9	9	9	11	1	10	...	...	
Coasting Vessels (Bombay) Act XIX of 1838 (India)	20	20	20	41	11	30	...	...	
Criminal Procedure Code Act X of 1882 (India)	1,781	1,754	1,772	2,061	675	1,364	(q) 3	19	(q) Escaped. Nine complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Criminal Tribes' Act XXVII of 1871 (India)	20	20	20	20	...	20	...	...	
Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879 (India)	52	49	50	58	54	3	..	1	
European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874(India)	39	38	38	38	...	38	...	...	
Factories Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891 (India)	3	3	3	3	...	3	.	...	
Frontier Regulation No. III of 1892 (India)	18	18	18	60	24	36	...	...	
Forest Act VII of 1878 (India)	1,703	1,615	1,632	3,724	1,127	2,466	...	131	Three complainants were fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 (India) .	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	5	
Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889 (India).	2	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	
Merchants Seamen Act I of 1859 (India)...	74	74	69	69	1	68	...	...	
Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880 (India)	6	6	7	9	2	7	...	...	
Murder of Female Infants Act VIII of 1870 (India)	7	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	
Native Passenger Ships Act X of 1887 (India)	6	6	6	6	..	6	...	...	
Opium Act I of 1878 (India)	673	661	660	713	118	587	(r) 1	7	(r) Escaped.
Petroleum Act XII of 1886 (India) ..	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Police (Presidency Towns) Acts XIII of 1856 and XLVIII of 1860 (India) ...	17,137	16,776	16,516	16,576	321	16,189	(s) 2	4	(s) 1 died and 1 escaped.
Ports Act X of 1879 (India)	24	24	24	24	1	23	...	...	
Post Office Act XIV of 1866 (India) ..	5	5	4	4	...	4	...	...	
Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882 (India)	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Railway Act IX of 1890 (India)	242	242	240	291	30	260	...	1	
Attempts at do. (India)... ...	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Registration Act III of 1877 (India) ...	11	11	12	18	2	12	...	4	
Reformatory Schools Act V of 1876(India)	3	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	
Salt Act XII of 1882 (India)	24	24	24	27	5	22	..	...	
The Printing Presses and Newspapers Act XXV of 1867 as amended by Act X of 1890 (India)	4	4	4	7	1	6	...	...	
Ship Registry Act X of 1841 (India) ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861 (India)...	79	77	77	80	34	44	...	2	
Stamp Act I of 1879 (India)	54	53	51	68	19	46	...	3	
Telegraph Act XIII of 1885 (India) ...	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	
Transport of Salt by Sea Act XVI of 1879 (India)	2	2	2	2	..	2	...	...	
Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 (India) ...	8	8	8	23	2	21	...	...	
Wild Birds' Protection Act XX of 1887 (India)	2	2	2	3	...	3	...	...	
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890 (India)	3,727	3,721	3,651	3,001	96	3,564	...	1	(t) 1 died.
Abkari Act V of 1878 (Bombay)	3,183	3,118	3,110	3,440	441	2,958	(t) 1	40	One complainant was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
District Police Acts VII of 1867 and IV of 1890 (Bombay)	8,432	8,329	8,317	8,810	1,073	7,694	(u) 3	40	(u) 1 died and 2 escaped.
Gambling Act IV of 1887 as amended by Act I, of 1890 (Bombay)	389	385	379	1,733	205	1,513	...	15	
Irrigation Act VII of 1879 (Bombay) ,.	351	351	344	553	178	343		32	
Jails Act II of 1874 (Bombay)	3	3	3	3	..	3	...	...	
Land Revenue Code Act V of 1879 (Bombay	380	373	373	507	103	388	(v) 1	15	(v) Died.
Municipal Acts VI of 1873 and II of 1884 (Bombay)	60,7.5	44,795	61,521	66,050	20,594	28,719	(w)2,546	14,161	(w) 674 died and 1,872 escaped. One complainant ,was fined under Section 560, C. P. C.
Municipal Acts III of 1873 and IV of 1878 (Bombay)	4,103	4,103	1,461	1,461	30	1,431	...	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 2.—(CRIMINAL)—*continued.*

Description of Offence.	Number of Offences reported	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year	Number of Persons					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted	Died escaped, or transferred to another Province	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Protection of Pilgrims Act II of 1887 (Bombay)	1	1	1	1	.	1		...	
Port Trust Acts VI of 1879 and VI of 1883 (Bombay)	461	460	456	456	11	445	..	...	
Public Conveyance Act VI of 1863 (Bombay)...	5,110	5,535	5,490	5,500	224	5,363	...	3	
Public Ferries Act II of 1868 as amended by Act II of 1878 (Bombay)	27	25	25	45	33	12	...	...	
Registration of Boats Act I of 1863 (Bombay)...	9	9	9	12	6	6	...	...	
Sales of Poisons Act VIII of 1866 (Bombay)...	3	3	3	4	...	4		...	
Salt Act II of 1890 (Bombay)	595	593	593	803	61	738	...	1	
Tolls Act III of 1875 (Bombay)	6	6	6	7	4	3	...		
Tramways Act I of 1874 (Bombay)	15	15	10	12	5	7	...	.	
Vaccination (Karáchi) Act IV of 1879 (Bombay)	43	43	41	41		41	...	...	
Vaccination Act I of 1877 (Bombay) ...	29	26	24	24		24	...	...	
Village Police Act VIII of 1867(Bombay)	3,744	3,740	3,739	5,070	2,109	2,959	...	2	
Tramways (Karachi) Act II of 1883 (Bombay)	.	...	.	...	...		...	...	
Total ...	206,681	171,878	183,896	277,850	148,656	108,873	2,620	17,701	

Notes—Column 1 (1) "Attempts" should be entered immediately after the offences to which they relate
(2) "Abetments" should be included with the substantive offences abetted
(3) When giving the list of Special and Local laws against which offences have been committed, care should be taken to specify the title of each Act quoted as well as its number and year An Act of a local legislature should be distinguished by initial letters placed after the number of the Act.
Column 2—All offences (cases) of which information was given complaint made or cognizance taken under Chapters IV V XIV, XVI, C P C., for the first time during the year are to be shown, although some of the charges may not have been prosecuted, or may have turned out to be false.
Column 3.—This column should be total of column 2 less the number of cases dismissed under Section 203, C, P C, and less all other cases in which a Magistrate declared that the charge was false, and that the offence never occurred, or which were dismissed as frivolous and vexatious, and in which the complainant was fined under Section 560, C P C,
Column 5—This column should be the total of columns 6 to 9.
Column 8—Persons transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not to be entered in this column
Column 9—A note should be added in the column of remarks showing respectively the number of persons who died, escaped or were transferred.
General,—Cases committed or referred should not be included in this statement by the committing or referring Magistrates The results of the trials in these cases should be shown by the Courts to which the cases are committed or referred If the total of column 7 of Statement No 4 be deducted from the total of column 2 of that statement, the difference should correspond with the total of column 5 of this statement.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th September 1894,

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of European

Description of Offence.	Number of Persons accused and brought before a Magistrate.						Died, escaped or transferred to other Provinces.	Number actually brought to trial.	Persons whose cases								
		Within the year.							By District Magistrates and other First Class Magistrates.							By Courts of	
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint.—Section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report.—Section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate, *suo motu*.—Section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another Province.	Total.			Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed		Transferred by order under Section 451 B of the Code.	Total, omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under Section 451 B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged
												To Court of Sessions.	To High Court.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	..	
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII, Indian Penal Code		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI, Indian Penal Code	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps—Chapter XII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals.—Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body.—Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants and the concealment of births	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	...	.	...
Attempts at do.	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hurt	...	10	5	...	.	24	...	23	...	10	13	...	...	...	23	...	...	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	..	..	...	.	...	..	...	
Criminal force and assault	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	17	.	11	6	...	..	...	17	...	...	...
Attempts at do.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	..	1	...	...	..	.	1	...	...	...
Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Attempts at rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Unnatural offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	2	11	...	..	13	.	13	..	9	3	1	...	...	13	...	...	...
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery and dacoity	.	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	.	...	...
Criminal Misappropriation of property	...	1	1	..	...	2	* 1	1	..	1	.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	...	2	...	...	...	2	..	2	.	...	2	...	...	..	2	...	...	...
Receiving of stolen property.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Cheating	..	5	...	...	...	5	..	6	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	...	..	...
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...
Mischief	..	4	...	...	..	4	...	3	...	...	3	.	...	.	3	...	..	..
Criminal trespass	...	...	3	...	...	3	..	2	.	1	1	...	...	...	2	..	..	...
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks.—Chapter XVIII, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX, Indian Penal Code	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	.	1	...	...	..
Defamation.—Chapter XXI	.	3	...	...	...	3	...	2		...	2	...	...	...	2		...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII	..		...	...	.	...	...				...	.	...	...		...	...	..
Offences under Special and Local laws	...	40	241	...	...	281	...	219	.	235	14	...	...	..	249	.		
Total	...	103	365	.	...	368	1	327		271	51	3	.		325	.	..	1

Note.—The figures in Statement No. 2

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.
Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

No. 2A (Criminal).

British subjects in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

WERE DISPOSED OF.								NUMBER OF CASES.						
Sessions.		By High Court.			Total for all Courts.									
Transferred to High Court under Section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under Section 456 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under Section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or commital of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under Section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	...	10	19	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	..	1	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	...	13	13	...	..	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	1	.	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	..	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...	3	3	.	2	2	...	...	...	...
	...	.	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	..	...
...	.	...	...	...	.	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	235	14	249	...	249	249	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	...	2	278	52	325	...	317	317	...	...	...	...

Subsidiary Table

35							36	
Of the total number of persons shown in							Of cases shown in Column 30.	
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 a (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in columns 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under Section 451 b of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors.—Section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury.—Section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
...	67	...	1	...	..	...	287	27	1	...

*Transferred to another Province.

The difference between column 9 and column 27 is owing to 2 persons having been shown twice over (*i.e.*, once by the Presidency Magistrate and again by the High Court, Original Side)

will include the figures in this statement.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 3—(CRIMINAL).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1893.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC and Section 485 ...	3	3	.....	3	
2.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	149	273	81	192	
3.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1,520	(a) 1,629	459	1,152	(a) Of these 3 absconded and 15 persons were under trial at the end of the year.
4.—Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	19	19	8	11	
5.—Possession, Chapter XII	13	26	16	10	
6.—Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XLVI, Section 560	506	547	42	505	
7.—Non-attendance of Jurors and Assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332.	6	6	3	3	
8.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI...	823	824	664	160	
9.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	237	345	59	286	
Total ...	3,276	3,672	1,332	2,322	

Note.—Column 1, Sub-head 6.—Complainants fined under Section 560 are not to be entered as convicted in Statements 2, 4 or 5, but the fact of the fines having been imposed may be noted in the column of remarks of Statement 2 against the complaints preferred by them.

Column 1, Sub-heads 2 and 3.—Cases under Sections 107, 109, 110, 118, 120, 123, Criminal Procedure Code, will also appear under the appropriate head of the Schedule in Statement 2. Persons convicted under these heads and required to give security or recognizance under Sections 120, 123, Criminal Procedure Code, will also appear in Statement 5

Column 1, Sub-head 4, 5 and 8.—Cases under these Sub-heads will not appear in Statements 2, 4 or 5. Jury cases, Chapter X, will however appear in Statement 13.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side. Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 4—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts	Total number of persons under trial.	Persons whose cases were disposed of.					Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Remarks.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.		Committed or referred					
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village Officers	5,059	...	2,109	675	2,273	...	2	3,723	2·111	4,595	
Subordinate Magistrates—											
Special Magistrates under Section 14	21,454	21	6,832	3,047	8,504	3	3,047	15,434	2·081	18,245	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	30,255	2,522	8,543	5,698	3,260	3	10,229	26,286	·486	5,458	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	1,71,559	59	1,18,126	38,528	9,762	1,842	3,247	91,449	5·633	2,31,489	
Benches of Magistrates	14,806	1	8,995	1,093	3,706	15	996	12,026	1·177	5,033	
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code... ...	118	...	40	73	1	4	...	80	4·019	242	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	34,393	13	(c)2,983	709	30,444	174	70	31,307	·83	33,846	
Courts of Sessions	2,081	4	967	946	...	59	105	918	29·163	7,971	
Superior Courts	225	...	61	159	...	...	5	102	15·612	470	
Total ...	(a)2,79,950	(b)2,600	1,48,656	50,923	57,950	2,100	17,701	1,81,325	3·511	3,07,349	

(a) If 2,100 persons committed or referred, shown in column 7, be deducted from this, the balance will agree with the figure shown in column 5 of Statement No. 2.
(b) Of these, 713 died, 1,894 escaped and 13 were transferred.
(c) Of these, one was pardoned and made a witness.

Notes.—Column 1—Sub-head "Court of Sessions" includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34 and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 1—Sub-head "Superior Courts" includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 2—That is the total of the entries in Columns 3 to 8. The cases of persons transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided.
Column 3—A note against the figure for each Court should be made in the column of remarks, showing separately how many accused persons were transferred to other provinces.
Columns 5 and 6—Persons whose cases were referred to a Superior Court for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, will be entered in Column 7, and not in Columns 5 and 6 against the Court making the reference. Against the Court receiving the reference they will be shown as convicted or acquitted according to the orders passed by it or as pending if orders have not been passed.
Column 7—These cases will also be shown against the Magistrates who made the reference, entry being made as directed above.
Column 8—An insane accused, who has been sent to a Lunatic Asylum, should be kept on the file and entered in this Column until he has been tried and either convicted or acquitted.
Column 9—Omit cases in which the accused died, escaped or was transferred.
Column 10—In calculating the duration before the Magistrates' Courts the starting point to be taken is not the date of complaint on information, but that of apprehension or attendance on summons or otherwise of the accused. As regards Courts of Sessions, the actual number of days occupied should be given commencing from the date of commitment. Cases in which the accused has absconded before arrest or has escaped from custody, should be taken off the file till the persons implicated appear again.
General—The figures in this Statement should agree with those in Statement No. 2, and should include nothing else.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunal	Persons sentenced to										Detail of Punishment.																
				Imprisonment							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.				
	Death	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous	Simple	Forfeiture of property.	Fine	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or maintain for good behaviour	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
																	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.										
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	563	–	2,388	...	–	...	2,388	–	...	...	...		1,655 11 0	1,616 5 0	.. –	563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	–	
Subordinate Magistrates— Special Magistrates under Section 14	...	..	..	351	13	...	11,248	13	5	7	10,990	236	19	3	..	...	14,429 15 7	12,524 6 8	705 4 0	59	260	52	...	.	2	8	3	1	
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly .	..	...		38	1	...	4,920	...	9	8	4,882	37	1	-	...	..	4,083 5 10	3,910 13 10	59 7 0	15	32	-	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	..	.	.	9,945	549	5	28,360	542	1,100	559	32,758	4,978	463	157	4	...	3,03,573 4 0	2,65,917 12 11	24,258 11 11	2,635	7,169	1,221	28	...	244	244	54	16	
Benches of Magistrates	.	...	...	9	1	...	4,702	10	1	...	4,675	24	2	1	..	..	4,576 2 1	4,011 7 2	262 11 3	18	69	9	.	...	8	2	...	...	
District and Divisional Magistrates— Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	.		52	3	–	4	18	1	..	1	3	...	...	...	-	120 0 0	131 0 0	8 0 0	7	21	27	...	...	9	9	..	1	
Chief Magistrates of Districts	...	...	...	2,244	870	..	23,685	123	81	12	22,721	824	52	35	3	...	75,713 3 5	64,181 2 7	5,282 6 0	1,222	1,419	479	6	...	94	27	2	68	
Courts of Sessions	..	150	..	748	16	1	107	17	4	3	14	29	24	38	2	...	18,544 8 0	4,411 12 5	62 4 5	21	114	188	398	46	5	7	5	3	
Superior Courts	40	30	.	84	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	3	3	71	10	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	40	180	.	13,557	2,029	6	85,364	723	1,201	589	78,429	6,131	561	234	9	...	4,23,696 1 11	3,56,704 12 7	30,638 12 7	4,540	9,067	1,979	503	56	362	297	64	89	

Notes—Column 1.—Sub head "Courts of Sessions."—Includes cases decided by Sessions Judges on reference under Sections 31, 34 and 123, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 1.—Sub-head "Superior Courts."—Includes cases decided by the High Court on reference under Sections 307 and 374, Criminal Procedure Code.
Column 19.—Includes fines realized during the year though imposed in previous years. This column is intended to show the realized portion of fines imposed by officers in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction only.
Column 20.—Represents compensation awarded to complainants under Section 545, Act X of 1882. These awards should also be shown under the head *fines* "imposed" and "realised" in columns 18 and 19, for they form part of such fines.

General (1).—The total of columns 5, 6 and 11 should correspond with the total of columns 21 to 25 (both inclusive) and the total of column 8 should correspond with the total of columns 12 to 17 inclusive.
(2).—This statement is meant to exhibit every sentence passed, and where two penalties are inflicted on the same offender to exhibit them both. Further to reconcile the number of persons entered in this statement as punished with the number entered as convicted in Statement No. 4, it is necessary to note cases such as those in which fulfilment of contract is ordered under Act XIII of 1859 in a foot-note. As regards persons whose cases were referred for higher punishment or for confirmation of sentence, the punishment, if any, sanctioned by the higher Court, should be entered against such higher Court, and not against the Court making the reference.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A—(CRIMINAL).

PART I.

Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals in the Presidency of Bombay during the year 1893.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes awarded.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864).														
1. Theft as defined in Section 378 Indian Penal Code ...	37	...	109	...	51	2	23	2	6	2	...	...	232	
1. Theft as defined in „ 379 „ ...	2	...	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
1. Theft as defined in „ 380 „ ...	19	...	51	...	33	...	10	1	19	...	...	1	134	
1. Theft as defined in „ 381 „ ...	3	...	16	...	10	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	40	
1. Theft as defined in „ 382 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in „ 388 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in „ 389 „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in „ 411 „ ..	...	...	9	...	11	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	25	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in „ 412 „ ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
4 Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444, Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445, Indian Penal Code	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	2	
7. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446, Indian Penal Code	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	5	
8. Offences under Section 21, Act III, 1867 ...	..	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	61	...	205	...	117	2	41	3	34	3	...	1	467	

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A—(CRIMINAL).

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.	Remarks
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.								
(SECTIONS 3 AND 4.)								
A.—Section 3.								
1. Theft as defined in Section 378, Indian Penal Code ...	...	1	4	17	4	4	30	
" 379 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 380 " ...	...	5	6	8	...	2	21	
" 381 " ..	...	1	...	9	...	...	10	
" 382 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. Extortion as defined in Section 388 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 389 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property as defined in Section 411 " ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
" 412 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7 House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446 ... " ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	4	
8. Offences under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
B.—Section 4.								
1. False evidence as defined in Section 193, Indian Penal Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 194 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 195 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2. False charge of unnatural offence as defined in " 211 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
and " 377 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3. Assault as defined in Section 354 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4. Rape as defined in Section 375... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5. Unnatural offence as defined in Section 377 ... ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6 Robbery as defined in Section 390 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7. Dacoity as defined in Section 391 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8. Attempt at robbery as defined in Section 393 ... ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9. Hurt in committing robbery as defined in Section 394 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10. Receiving stolen property as defined in Section 413 ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11. Forgery as defined in Section 463 " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 466 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 467 " ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
" 468 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
" 469 " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12. Lurking house-trespass as defined in Section 443 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13. Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in Section 444 ... " ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14. House-breaking as defined in Section 445 ... ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 446 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16. House-breaking by night as defined in Section 457 ... " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	8	10	37	4	7	66	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	First conviction	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	...	73	1	63	3	20	1	12	...	2	1	190
Total ..	14	...	73	1	63	3	20	1	12	...	2	1	190

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 5A.

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments.

Punishments	Number.	Remarks
1	2	3
1.—Total number of whippings awarded ...	723	
2.—Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	12,628	
3.—Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2)... ...	13,351	
4.—Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	5 415	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

B 1050—17

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 6. (CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

TRIBUNALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS. Total number of Appellants and Applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or Applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each Appeal lasted.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	3,950	1	730	1,858	...	416	863	2	19	...	61	12·242	
„ Courts of Sessions	1,691	...	577	509	...	155	341	3	25	2	79	16·356	
Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	928	...	350	303	...	78	56	..	4	...	137	32·927	
Superior Courts ... By Government from judgment of acquittal	33	...	1	5	...	4	...	...	5	...	18	84·2	
Total ...	6,602	1	1,658	2,675	...	653	1,260	5	53	2	295	15·593	
Revision.													
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	573	...	307	505	...	...	...	1	73	157	5	12·904	
„ Courts of Sessions	490	.	313	165	...	2	10	21	70	120	34	36·937	
„ Superior Courts	1,140	...	352	679	66	160	194	2	65	...	142	39 345	There were applications for revision made on behalf of complainants in which 491 accused persons were involved. Also there were 449 accused persons in whose interest the Courts took steps to obtain revision.
Total ...	2,503	...	972	1,349	66	162	204	24	208	277	181	32·088	
Grand Total .	9,105	1	2,630	4,024	66	815	1,464	29	261	279	476	18·716	

Notes.- Column 1.—Sub-head "To Chief Magistrates of Districts" includes other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under Section 407, Criminal Procedure Code.

Column 2.—Total of Columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same province* will appear, only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year, if not decided. The words "Applicants for Revision," in the heading of this column should be held to include only *accused persons* on whose behalf an application for revision is made, or in whose interest the Magistrate or Judge may take steps to obtain revision on his own motion. Where such application is made or such steps are taken on behalf of a *complainant*, the fact should be noted with the number of complainants concerned in the column of remarks. In the latter case the accused persons against whom the application is made, though not appearing in this column, will fall into their proper places in Columns 3 to 13 according to the result of such application. This note is held to apply also to cases dealt with by the High Court on review of returns.

Column 5.—Appeals dismissed under Section 423, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in this column.

Column 9.—Orders of discharge set aside by a Superior Court under Section 436, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in this column.

Column 10.—When a sentence is reversed or proceedings are quashed on appeal, and a new trial or further enquiry is at the same time ordered, the Appellate Court should not fill in Column 8 as well as Column 10, or Column 9 as well as Column 10 in each case respectively, but should make the entry in Column 10 only.

Column 12.—Duration of appeals, applications for revision or references should be calculated thus:—

(1). Appeals from the date of receipt in office of the petition of appeal.

(2). Applications for revision from the date of application.

(3). Cases dealt with by the Court otherwise than on application from the date of the order calling for the records; and

(4) Cases sent to the High Court by Lower Courts for revision from the date of the letter from the Court making the reference.

General.—Persons whose appeals were rejected under Section 421, Criminal Procedure Code, should be entered in Column 4, in which should also be included applicants for revision whose cases the Courts have refused to submit to the High Court.

In Columns 5 to 10 should be shown opposite the sub-heads for "Magistrates of Districts and Courts of Sessions" persons whose cases where disposed of by those Courts without reference to the High Court, and in Column 11 all persons whose cases these Courts referred to the High Court.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 7—(CIVIL).

Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	Suits under the Rent Law.						Title and other Suits.									Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other Suits under the Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for Specific Relief.	Suits to establish a right of Pre-emption.	Mortgage Suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial Suits.	Testamentary Suits.	Other Suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	13	59	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a) 7,665	(a) No details are given, as these were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act in the districts of Poona, Sholápur, Ahmednagar and Sátára.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals —	109,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,027	826	170	7,495	19	366	13	2,101	20,817	130,429	
Small Cause Courts	19,454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	19,484	
Listrict Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	11	1	43	1	11	129	57	341	621	
Chief Courts of Districts																		
Total ...	129,392	...	...	...	...	...	..	10,121	837	171	7,545	20	177	142	2,188	21,201	(b) 158,258	(b) The total of columns 2 and 17 does not agree with the entry in column 18, the difference being 7,665, the details of which have not been given as stated above.
II.—Revenue Courts.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	15,303	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,303	15,303	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	31,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	389	389	31,710	
Superior Courts...	372	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	27	2	26	2	9	27	147	301	673	
Total ...	31,693	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	27	2	26	2	9	27	536	690	32,383	
Grand Total ...	161,085	...	...	—	—	...	...	25,485	864	173	7,571	22	186	169	2,724	37,194	205,944	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature
Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 8—(Civil).

Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Suits instituted in the Different Courts									Total value of Suits	Remarks
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of Suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
										Rs. a. p.	
Courts in the Interior.											
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	6	34	10	8	...	...	...	1	...	56,229 8 10	(a) The total value of these suits has not been shown in Column 11 as they were suits instituted under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Village Courts	(a) 7,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	15,691	58,507	27,841	24,034	2,304	1,313	111	58	570	1,61,70,278 1 2	
Small Cause Courts	4,341	9,052	3,070	2,866	155	...	...	...	...	14,34,302 10 11	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6	41	40	137	97	127	49	24	100	21,23,202 13 5	
Chief Courts of Districts											
Total ...	27,709	67,634	30,961	27,045	2,556	1,440	160	83	670	1,97,93,013 2 4	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Other Subordinate Courts	457	1,303	744	842	103	48	5	1	11,800	5,59,335 11 4	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
Total ...	457	1,303	744	842	103	48	5	1	11,800	5,59,335 11 4	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	2,100	16,339	6,134	5,873	815	449	...	...	..	33,94,205 12 11	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	16	4	242	107	84	220	55,46,475 7 8	
Total ...	2,100	16,339	6,134	5,889	819	691	107	84	220	89,40,681 4 7	
Grand Total ...	30,266	85,276	37,839	33,776	3,478	2,179	272	168	12,690	2,92,93,030 2 3	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

B 1050—18

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9—(Civil).

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Suits before the Courts.	Number of Suits disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average Duration of Suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgement for Defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Courts in the Interior.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals...	59	...	11	12	10	..	...	...	...	12	3	* 11	4	159	61	
Village Courts	7,914	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	293	...	...	...	No details in Columns 3 to 12 are given of 7,621 suits disposed of by Village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	1,57,022	...	15,794	26,696	11,609	44,429	686	936	36	26,451	4,881	25,504	10,053	130·050	51·215	
Small Cause Courts	22,788	...	1,711	3,234	3,660	7,019	211	21	4	3,633	648	2,647	593	75·258	45·293	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	963	...	46	69	108	128	6	28	...	123	100	355	* 226	259	117·713	
Chief Courts of Districts... ...																
Total ...	1,88,746	...	17,562	30,011	15,387	51,576	903	985	40	30,219	5,632	28,810	10,876	124·321	50·632	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Besides the suits shown in Columns 4 to 12, the following were also before the High Court on its Original Side :—
Other Subordinate Courts ...	15,667	...	926	1,357	1,513	723	1,334	37	12	5,529	3,843	393	36	23·445	14·139	104 Petitions for leave to sue or defend in *formâ pauperis*.
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3 Do. under the Indian Trustee's Act.
Total ..	15,667	...	926	1,357	1,513	723	1,334	37	12	5,529	3,843	393	36	23·445	14·139	11 Do. do. Companys' Act.
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	34,844	...	1,575	6,970	6,266	11,524	58	69	18	4,020	1,067	3,277	504	41·6	36·3	76 Miscellaneous petitions.
Superior Courts	2,720	...	(a) 349	105	15	456	297	(b) 3	...	196	71	1,231	819	322·112	300·336	There were also 122 applications for Probate and 166 for Letters of Administration, most of which were disposed of by the Registrar.
Total ..	37,564	...	1,924	7,075	6,281	11,980	355	72	18	4,216	1,138	4,508	1,323	55·075	47·947	(a) Includes 98 suits stayed and 8 suits withdrawn.
Grand Total ..	2,41,977	...	20,412	38,443	23,181	64,279	2,592	1,094	70	39,964	10,613	33,711	12,235	115·324	50·116	(b) These were shown as disposed of when they were originally referred to arbitration.

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. The number of cases pending from the preceding year should be noted in the column of remarks, and when deducted from the total of Column 2 should leave a balance corresponding with the total of Column 18 of Statement VII. If after deducting the arrears shown at the end of the previous year the balance does not agree with the figures in Column 18 of Statement VII, the difference should be explained.

Column 6.—When under Section 192, Civil Procedure Code, a decree is wholly or partially made in favour of an absent plaintiff on the admission of the defendant, the case should be entered in this column.

Column 8.—A case in which defendant appears, but a plaintiff does not and defendant does not confess judgment, and the case is thereupon dismissed, the case should be entered in this column.

Columns 15 and 16.—As regards the average duration of suits the date of the presentation of the plaint shall be considered at the date of institution unless some defect or omission requires to be amended before the plaint can be admitted in which case the date of admission after amendment shall be regarded as the date of institution. With regard to applications to execute decrees the date of their presentation should alone be considered. In calculating average duration the time that the suit has been actually pending in the particular Court should alone be calculated. The interval should be omitted during which an application for review which has been granted or an appeal in which an order of remand has been passed has been pending in the Superior Court. Revived suits are to be treated as if newly instituted on revival.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side,
Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No 9.—(Civil).

Part II.—Miscellaneous Cases—(Judicial).

Statement showing the General Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of cases disposed of.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.	Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for Defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Courts in the Interior.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	23	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	13,834	...	2,357	549	683	2,197	286	...	...	3,597	1,769	2,396	641	73·076	The First Class Subordinate Judge of Kárwár decided one case of contempt of Court, in which the accused pleaded guilty.
Small Cause Courts	782	...	137	34	139	145	62	...	...	131	42	92	18	43·764	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts / Chief Courts of Districts	2,313	...	228	54	31	496	207	...	5	479	286	527	210	128·411	
Total	16,936	...	2,722	637	853	2,840	555	...	5	4,209	2,097	3,018	869	78·709	
II.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	6,988	...	670	627	1,025	3,086	44	...	...	373	181	982	...	38·047	
Superior Courts	6	...	3	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	37·2	
Total	6,994	...	673	627	1,026	3,086	44	...	...	374	181	983	...	38·046	
Grand Total	23,930	...	3,395	1,264	1,879	5,926	599	...	5	4,583	2,278	4,001	869	66·444	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 13. Cases transferred from one Court to another *in the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.
Column 16.—Information regarding the number of cases of contempt of Court under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, disposed of by Civil Courts, should be shown in the column of remarks.
General. (1).—Cases under Section 278, Civil Procedure Code, should be treated as Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
General. (2).—The following classes of applications under the Civil Procedure Code, which are dealt with by Appellate Courts only should be included in this statement:—
(1). Applications to an Appellate Court to withdraw or transfer an appeal, Section 25.
(2). Applications for re-admission or re-hearing of an Appeal, Section 558 or 560.
(3). Applications for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592.
(4). Applications for review of Judgments, Section 623.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(CIVIL)

PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other Province or Presidency.	Decisions confirmed, under Section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	HEAD *ex-parte*.				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ... ... Chief Appellate Courts of Districts... ...	*8,665	.	311	230	95	26	52	10	2,377	576	639	177	4,172	3,235	304·826	273	* These include 946 appeals decided by Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	8,665	...	311	230	95	26	52	10	2,377	576	639	177	4,172	3,235	304·826	273	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original decrees	†592	...	13	46	29	3	15	2	83	24	17	20	340	284	313·667	11	† Out of these 18 were references from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Appellate decrees	1,954	...	366	21	8	3	...	5	328	44	48	82	1,049	838	295·568	38	
Total ...	2,546	...	379	67	37	6	15	7	411	68	65	102	1,389	1,122	299·510	49	
Grand Total ...	11,211	...	690	297	132	32	67	17	2,788	644	704	279	5,561	4,357	303·688	322	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in *the same Province* will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided. This column should also include appeals pending from the preceding year, the number of such being noted in the column of remarks.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 10—(Civil).

Part II.—Miscellaneous Appeals.

Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard Ex-parte.				Contested.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted	Remanded					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Courts in the Interior.																	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	159	...	17	11	6	...	1	...	29	6	36	8	45	25	106·991	3	* In addition to these the following miscellaneous work was disposed of by the Sadar Court of Sind and the High Court, Appellate Side :—
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts																	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the Sadar Court of Sind.
Total ...	159	..	17	11	6	...	1	...	29	6	36	8	45	25	106·991	3	16 Applications under Section 622, Civil Procedure Code. 6 Do. under Section 25 of Act IX of 1887. and 2 References under Section 617, Civil Procedure Code.
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	By the High Court, Appellate Side.
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..*	...	...	6 Applications to withdraw or transfer appeals, Section 25, Civil Procedure Code. 8 Do. for leave to appeal as a pauper, Section 592, Civil Procedure Code. 2 Do. for leave to appeal to Her Majesty's Privy Council. 17 Do. for review of judgments. 35 Do. for stay of execution. 206 Do. under extraordinary jurisdiction. 13 Civil References. 360 All other applications under the Code not specially mentioned above. and 1,888 applications were disposed of out of Court by the Registrar and his Deputy.
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from Original order	66	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	19	1	4	4	14	10	166·654	..	
Appeals from Appellate order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	*66	...	16	8	...	...	...	...	19	1	4	4	14	10	166·654	...	
Grand Total ...	225	...	33	19	6	..	1	...	48	7	40	12	59	35	125·681	3	

Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another in the same Province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided.

General.—This Statement should include not only Appeals from orders under Section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure, but also Appeals in miscellaneous Judicial cases, *i.e.*, the cases entered in Judicial Statement No. 9, Part II.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 11—(Civil).

Statement showing the result of Proceedings on applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts	Applications disposed of: By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized	Number of Applications: On which the judgment debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold	Was attached, but subsequently released	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	Was dealt under Sections 305, 320, or 326, Act XIV of 1882	Was attached, but subsequently released under Section 276.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Courts in the Interior								Rs a. p.													
I.—Civil Courts																					
Unpaid Tribunals ...	133	.	13	37	46	36	6	824 3 0	...	...	1	2	...	...	8	...	2	...	...	83	
Village Courts ...	4,181	...	...	...	...	224	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals ...	2,17,736		30,216	39,832	1,05,898	41,790	14,833	30,18,038 12 10	672	1,329	1,943	2,203	5,218	1,029	4,163	72	3,414	85	183	26,394	No details are given for 3,957 applications disposed of by village Munsiffs under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.
Small Cause Courts ...	50,732	1	2,648	5 838	17,425	4,920	2,379	1,19,343 14 7½	179	683	170	274	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts / Chief Courts of Districts ..	702	7	161	81	256	197	134	1,44,729 1 8	1	2	6	6	20	2	7	...	7	..	...	35	
Superior Courts ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Total .	2,53,483	8	33,038	45,798	1,28,625	47,067	17,362	32,82,936 0 1½	852	2,014	2,120	2,485	5,238	1,031	4,198	72	3,423	85	183	26,609	
II —Revenue Courts																					
Unpaid Local Tribunals	..	..	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	..	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	3,084	...	1,666	8	240	170	18	4,809 6 3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.	193	..	...	446	
District Courts		...	...	...	...	...	..	....	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	
Total .	2,084	...	1,666	8	240	170	18	4,809 6 3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	193	...	..	446	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																					
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	22,256	(a)198	3,270	1,776	14,113	2,807	245	5,76,047 11 2	947	1,621	590	1,013	...	...	...	..	57	...	...	2,496	(a) Besides these there were 435 applications disposed of by transfer to Courts within the Presidency. (b) These were decrees or orders transmitted to other Presidencies.
Superior Courts	381	(b) 18	43	11	134	175	42	65,03,825 4 8	10	5	4	20	11	...	9	...	25	...	...	70	
Total	22,637	208	3,413	1,787	14,247	2,982	287	70,79,872 15 10	957	1,626	794	1,033	11	...	9	...	82	...	..	2,566	
Grand Total ...	2,78,204	216	38,117	47,583	1,38,112	50,219	17,657	1,03,67,618 6 2½	1,809	3,640	2,714	3,520	5,249	1,031	4,207	72	3,606	85	183	29,621	

Note.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 7.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 12—(Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Civil Procedure Code, in the Presidency of Bombay in the year 1893.

Class of Courts	Applications for a Declaration of Insolvency.								Number of Insolvents discharged during the year under Section 356	Number of Insolvents' Estates in the hands of Receivers in which Proceedings were finally closed during the year	Amount of Creditor's Claims dealt with during the year.		Gross Amount of Insolvents' Assets realised and disbursed		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal Proceedings under Section 359 not being taken	Sentence of Imprisonment being passed under Section 356.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	Rs a. p.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	368	94	20	54	78	11	...	111	22	12	12,863 2 2	130 2 3	653 15 7	893 9 7	
Chief Courts of Districts	9	1	1	...	4	...	...	3	..	..	....	...		...	
Superior Courts	.	..				...	.		...	...	.. ...	. ...	...	.	
Total ...	377	95	21	54	82	11		114	22	12	12,863 2 2	130 2 3	653 15 7	893 9 7	

Notes—Column 1.—Sub head "Courts other than Chief Courts of District" Specially empowered under Section 360, Act XIV of 1882

Column 2.—Total of the entries in Columns 3 to 9 Cases, transfered from one Court to another *in the same Province*, will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year, if not decided

Column 3.—Applications struck off for default or otherwise not prosecuted should be entered in this column.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature,
Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 13—(CRIMINAL).

Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1893.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications	Number of Accused Persons in Jury Trials.				Number of Accused Persons in Trials with Assessors				Remarks
			Tried	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code	Jurors. ...	5	2	2		...	..	...	...	...	(a) All cases falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XII, XVI, XVII, and XVIII, or any of the said chapters taken in connection with Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, in which punishment awardable is death, transportation for life, or transportation or imprisonment for ten years or upwards, and also attempts and abetments to commit any of the above said offences were tried by Jury in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad, and in the City of Karáchi
Courts of Session	Jurors (a) ...	5	(c) 354	341	13	13	...		..		(b) Assessors are employed in all cases committed for trial to the Sessions Court except in the Districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thána, Surat, Ahmedabad, and in the City of Karáchi, as noted above.
	Assessors (b).	2 or more.	.	...	.	...	(d) 1,434	1,010	92	332	(c) *Note.*—Besides these there were 10 persons who would have been tried by Jury, but for the following facts:— 1 died, 6 pleaded guilty, charges against 2 persons were withdrawn and in the case of one person the Sessions Judge, before selecting the Jury, found that he had no jurisdiction in the case and so he set the accused at liberty.
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction	Jurors ...	9	(e) 143	137	6	..	...	.	...	...	(d) *Note.*—In addition to these there were also 55 persons as under:— 1 died; 1 escaped; 15 pleaded guilty; the charge against one person was withdrawn; in the case of 21 persons the opinion of the Assessors was not taken; in the case of 11 persons no Assessors were appointed; 4 persons were acquitted without asking the opinion of the Assessors; and in the case of one person the Sessions Judge, before selecting the Assessors, found that he had no jurisdiction in the case and so he set the accused at liberty.
	Total ...		499	480	19	13	1,434	1,010	92	332	(e) *Note.*—In addition to these 2 persons having pleaded guilty no jurors were appointed.

Column 11 — Note in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

Statement showing the work done by the Sessions and Civil Courts in the Regulation Districts of the Presidency of Bombay, during the year 1893.

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks.
			Original.				Appeals.								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of Suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation. Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ratnágiri.															
District and Sessions Court	5	33	1	1	...	2	808	265	543	680	3	151		22	
Court of the Assistant Judge..	7	...	8	2	6	1	342	344	...	...		17		110	
Do. of the First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P. at Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	172	..	...	..	19		...	
Do. do. Ratnágiri	..	...	763	584	179	218	...	..	...	...	614	91	20	.	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dápoli	...	...	1,168	762	401	410	.	...	...		1,164	108	14	.	
Do. Joint do. do	...	...	439	439	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	
Do Second do. Chiplún ..	...	...	1,358	1,013	325	295	...	...	...	...	1,283	71	3	...	
Do. Joint do do. ..	...	.	91	94	..	...		...	..	.			...	...	
Do. Second do. Sangameswar. ..	..	..	969	709	280	294	...	.	...		1,037	58	9	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ..	...	...	88	88	...		...	...	...		...	...	...		
Do. Second do. Rájápur ..	...	...	1,184	837	347	315	..	..	..	...	908	20	20	...	
Do. ,, do. Devgad ..	...	...	744	680	68	68		.	...	..	838	40	...	...	
Do. ,, do. Málvan ..	...	...	616	404	212	241	...	...	...	...	452	82	5	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ...	...	..	107	107	...	...	...	...	...	.		..	...	.	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Vengurla	...	...	590	400	190	136	.	...	...	.	410	89	6	...	
Total .	12	33	8,144	6,146	1,998	1,970	1,322	779	543	680	6,709	702	77	132	
Kánara															
District and Sessions Court	18	31	...	...	...	...	315	152	163	102	...	11	...	6	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Kárwár ...	...	..	647	520	127	130	..	...	...	...	500	38	6	..	
Do. Second Class Honávar...	...	...	1,016	687	329	286	...	...	...	...	718	55	34	..	
Do. do Kumta ...	...	...	722	487	235	195	...	...	...	...	465	41	21	...	
Do. do Sirsi ...	.	...	904	705	199	326	...	...	...	..	482	75	10	.	
Total ...	18	31	3,789	2,399	890	837	315	152	163	102	2,165	220	71	6	
Dhárwár															
District and Sessions Court	13	61	4	...	4	1	657	352	305	395	1	9		11	
Court of the Assistant Judge	27	...	57	57	...	.	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	..	
Do. First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P., Dhárwár		...	1,273	929	344	310	82	82	...	...	764	92	34	...	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag ..	.	..	2,038	1,592	446	336	..	...	...	...	1,261	171	8	...	
Do. do Hubli ..	...	...	1,741	1,395	346	331	...	...	...	...	1,070	96	42	...	
Do. do. Haveri .	...		1,485	1,132	353	208	...		...	...	1,062	163	10	...	
Total ...	45	61	6,598	5,105	1,493	1,246	789	484	305	395	4,158	531	94	11	
Belgaum															
District and Sessions Court ...	47	83	33	32	1	24	526	228	298	257	3	46	...	81	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum	...	...	1,876	1,320	556	527	.	...	...	...	1,107	92	66	...	
Do. Second Class Chikodi	...	...	1,718	1,302	416	435	...	...	...	.	1,211	83	12	.	
Do do. Saundatti ...	...	...	1,150	957	193	184	...	...	...	...	627	118	...	...	
Do do. Athni ...	...	...	1,520	1,230	290	282	...	...	...	...	619	79	2	...	
Do Cantonment Magistrate, Belgaum,	...	...	229	215	14	12	...		...	...	112	...	6	...	
Total ...	47	83	6,535	5,056	1,469	1,464	526	228	298	257	3,739	418	86	81	
Sholápur-Bijápur.															
District and Sessions Court .	35	29	18	12	6	11	502	230	272	253	4	141	1	49	
Court of the Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijápur	68	22	5	2	3	1	270	103	167	170	...	74	...	84	
Do First Class Subordinate Judge, Sholápur ...	..		1,897	1,492	405	480	..	...	...	...	1,978	168	78	...	
Do. Second Class Bársi		.	696	567	129	132	.	...	...	...	699	64	...	.	
Do. do. Pandharpur...		.	523	411	112	145	...	...	...	...	501	98	...	..	
Do do. Sángola and Málsiras ...	...	...	453	328	125	123	...	...	...	...	295	97	1	..	
Do. do. Mádha	..	...	275	187	88	64	.	...	...	...	391	24	2	...	
Do. do. Karmála ...	...	...	480	293	187	149	...	...	...	...	544	28	1		
De. do. Bágalkot ..	...	...	1,733	1,382	351	255	.	...	...	..	1,160	107	1	...	
Do. do. Bijápur ...	...	...	906	765	141	156	.	...	...	.	622	40		...	
Do, do. Mudebihal ...	.	...	1,160	880	240	181	...	...	...	...	610	42	44	...	
Total ...	103	51	8,042	6,299	1,743	1,700	772	333	439	423	6,804	753	128	133	
Poona.															
District and Sessions Court	49	49	57	50	7	8	317	197	120	51	5	215		3	
Court of Small Causes, Poona...	...	...	9,173	7,788	1,385	1,585	...	...	...	...	10,787	351		...	
Do. the First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona	..	...	750	515	235	246	...	...	..	...	658	321	6	...	
Do. Second Class Haveli ...	...	...	605	460	235	199	...	...	...	...	1,310	65	11	...	
Do. do. Wadgaon,	..	...	703	609	94	121	...	...	...	...	1,956	37	...	...	
Do. do. Bárámati	...	..	609	470	139	118	...	...	...	...	737	44	2	...	
Do. do Talegaon,	...	...	593	347	246	162	.	...	..	...	1,113	5	30	.	
Do. do. Sirvad ...	...	..	398	217	181	94	...	...	..	..	334	3	14	...	
Do. do. Khed ...	...	...	572	408	164	92	...	...	...	...	1,043	10	...	...	
Do. do. Junnar ..		...	743	585	158	173	...	...	...	...	1,357	97	...	..	
Court of the Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan	...	...	16	4	12	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	
Total ...	49	49	14,399	11,453	2,856	2,797	317	197	120	51	19,264	1,138	64	3	

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks.
			Original.				Appeals.								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of Suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation, Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Ahmednagar.															
District and Sessions Court	41	54	20	12	8	4	462	199*	263	207	4	102	...	56	*Out of these 46 appeals were decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P.
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar	...	...	1,669	1,329	340	342	...	...	...	...	3,376	170	6	...	
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar	...	...	309	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	....	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner ...	...	...	727	463	264	131	...	...	...	...	1,161	34	...	...	
Do. do. Akóla... ...	...	...	335	223	112	27	...	...	...	...	259	20	...	...	
Do. do. Nevása ...	...	...	583	466	117	98	...	...	...	...	777	43	1	...	
Do. do. Shevgaon ...	...	...	498	385	113	89	...	...	...	...	746	41	3	...	
Do. do. Kade	...	...	467	291	176	151	...	...	...	...	248	24	21	...	
Do. do. Karjat ...	...	...	504	405	99	102	...	...	...	...	346	14	2	...	
Do. do. Ráhuri ...	...	...	562	395	167	201	...	...	...	...	843	32	...	...	
Do. do. Kopargaon ...	...	...	619	493	126	245	...	...	...	...	1,039	38	...	...	
Do. do. Párner ...	...	...	533	357	176	138	...	...	...	...	428	21	1	...	
Do. do. Shrigonda ...	...	...	254	184	70	71	...	...	...	...	400	25	1	...	
Do. Jhagirdar of Akolner ...	...	...	47	36	11	4	...	...	...	...	89	4	...	...	
Do. do. Miri ...	...	...	12	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	
Cantonment Magistrate's Court	...	...	211	192	19	2	...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	
Total ...	41	54	7,350	5,552	1,798	1,677	462	199	263	207	9,745	577	37	56	
Sátára.															
District and Sessions Court	31	56	54	8	46	9	487	189	298	377	40	94	4	20	
Court of the Assistant Judge...	17	...	22	22	...	...	62	62	...	...	1	34	...	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge with A. P., Sátára	...	...	570	317	253	310	73	73	...	...	765	56	27	...	
Court of the Joint First Class Subordinate Judge with A. P., Sátára	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sátára ...	...	...	326	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	33	...	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge at Wái ...	...	...	391	224	170	118	...	...	...	...	615	24	9	...	
Do. do. Karad ...	...	...	760	440	320	280	...	...	...	...	870	86	24	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur.	...	...	488	331	157	151	...	...	...	...	668	24	25	...	
Do. do. Vita ...	...	...	400	270	130	162	...	...	...	...	209	28	25	...	
Do. do. Islampur ...	...	...	618	417	201	360	...	...	...	...	522	41	13	...	
Do. Joint do. do. ...	...	...	158	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	5	...	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Tásgaon ...	...	...	582	335	247	156	...	...	...	...	587	37	1	...	
Do. do. Dahivadi ...	...	...	194	147	47	82	...	...	...	...	91	3	12	...	
Do. do. Khatáv ...	...	...	231	116	115	114	...	...	...	...	210	14	32	...	
Do. do. Pátan... ...	...	...	399	228	171	106	...	...	...	...	260	13	...	...	
Do. do. Medha ...	...	...	213	140	73	42	...	...	...	...	177	10	...	...	
Total ...	48	56	5,440	3,510	1,936	1,916	769	471	298	377	5,358	504	172	20	
Khándesh.															
District and Sessions Court	64	80	15	4	11	5	309	182	127	140	8	24	1	6	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge with A. P. at Dhulia ...	...	...	..	...	...	..	101	101	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. do. Dhulia ..	...	...	3,286	2,882	404	606	...	...	...	...	5,473	118	8	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yával ...	...	...	3,352	2,804	458	379	...	...	...	...	5,028	147	...	...	
Do. do. Bhusával ...	...	...	3,270	2,835	435	610	...	...	...	...	3 698	91	1	...	
Do. do. Jalgaon ...	...	...	3,548	2,928	620	685	...	...	...	...	5,557	124	2	...	
Do. do. Bhadgaon...	...	...	2,714	2,532	182	302	...	...	...	...	4,368	101	...	...	
Do. do. Amalner ...	...	...	2,184	1,792	392	434	...	...	...	...	3,269	93	2	...	
Do. do. Erandol ...	...	...	2,337	2,042	295	306	...	...	...	...	4,106	97	...	...	
Do. do. Shirpur ...	...	...	1,520	1,245	275	452	...	...	...	...	2,072	85	1	...	
Do. do. Chopda ...	...	...	1,172	919	253	...	...	...	...	...	899	...	...	...	One Subordinate Judge.
Do. do. Nandurbár. ...	...	...	1,990	1,614	376	207	...	...	...	...	2,363	20	...	...	
Total ...	64	80	25,388	21,697	3,701	3,986	410	283	127	140	37,831	909	15	6	
Násik.															
District and Sessions Court	41	80	6	4	2	3	291	129	162	60	1	89	1	1	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Násik ...	...	...	3,487	2,845	642	405	...	...	...	...	4,920	146	9	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon.	...	...	2,518	1,996	522	458	...	...	...	...	2,885	88	19	...	
Do. do. Sátána ...	...	...	1,447	1,269	178	161	...	...	...	...	2,159	108	...	...	
Do. do. Málegaon ...	...	...	1,814	1,530	284	180	...	...	...	...	2,074	83	...	...	
Do. do. Yeola ...	...	...	1,760	1,483	277	321	...	...	...	...	2,629	153	2	...	
Do. do. Sinnar ..	...	...	1,360	1,169	191	234	...	...	...	...	1,657	122	19	...	
Total ...	41	80	12,892	10,296	2,096	1,762	291	129	162	60	16,926	780	50	1	
Thána (including Kolába).															
District and Sessions Court	54	73	9	1	8	4	443	152	291	237	19	99	8	12	
Court of the Assistant Judge ...	6	...	15	15	...	...	40	40	...	20	2	34	...	...	
Court of the Joint sessions Judge ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Court of the Special First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P., at Thána	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	157	...	67	...	...	...	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Thána, with A. P.	...	...	1,720	1,507	213	251	101	90	11	...	1,977	93	12	...	
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Kalyán...	...	...	1,380	1,115	265	293	...	...	...	...	1,598	73	5	...	
Do. do. Murbad ...	...	...	669	606	63	149	...	...	...	...	1,366	36	...	...	
Do. do. Bhiwndi ...	...	...	1,173	1,039	134	331	...	...	...	...	1,719	69	...	...	
Do. do. Bassein ...	...	...	954	810	144	241	...	...	...	...	1,301	81	9	...	
Do. do. Dáhánu ...	...	...	934	801	133	101	...	...	...	...	1,016	46	...	...	
Do. do. Panvel ...	...	...	1,789	1,481	258	333	...	...	...	...	2,525	131	2	...	
Do. do. Alibág ...	...	...	1,015	856	159	222	...	...	...	...	1,106	74	12	...	
Do. do. Pen.	...	...	1,335	1,101	234	395	...	...	...	...	1,664	83	14	...	
Do. do. Mahád (with a Joint Subordinate Judge)	...	...	2,293	1,890	403	602	...	...	...	...	2,249	114	7	...	
Total ...	70	73	13,266	11,222	2,044	3,091	741	439	302	333	16,632	932	64	14	

Names of Courts.	Criminal Work.		Civil Work.												Remarks.
			Original.				Appeals.								
	Cases disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Appeals disposed of by the Sessions Court.	Total number of Suits before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year.	Total number of Appeals before the Court.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year under report.	Pending at the end of the preceding year	Execution Proceedings disposed of.	Order made after investigation. Column 43 of the Monthly Civil Returns.	Number of Original Suits pending more than a year at the end of the year under report.	Number of Appeals pending more than a year at the end of the year under report	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Surat.															
District and Sessions Court	19	30	58	46	12	9	262	133	129	137	...	148	2	16	
Court of Small Causes, Surat	...	...	2,997	2,741	256	393		...	...	...	2,177	12	.	...	
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Surat	...	...	543	356	187	186	...	.	...	...	438	146	70	.	
Do. Second do Surat	...	...	1,090	885	205	164	...	...	...	.	1,316	33	1	...	
Do. do. do. Bulsár	...	...	2,429	2,008	331	340				..	2,601	64	1		
Do. do. do. Olpád ..	...	..	849	729	120	98	.				1,237	31	..		
Total	19	30	7,966	6,855	1,111	1,189	262	133	129	137	7,769	452	74	16	
Broach															
Court of the Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach,	50	36	59	44	15	75	328	86	242	256	74	54	10	182	
Court of Small Causes, Broach ...	...		1,093	1,004	89	157	..	...	...	...	1,185	28	..		
Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge, Broach ...	...	...	1,026	895	131	123	...	...	. .	...	2,206	84	...	..	
Do. do Ankleshvar ...	...		1,424	1,307	117	105	...	...	..		3,218	66		...	
Do. do Jambusar ...	...	...	1,093	975	118	76	...	...	...		2,171	52	..	...	
Do. do. Vágra	.		1,009	885	124	119	...		..	...	2,161	44	1		
Total ..	50	36	5,704	5,110	594	615	328	86	242	256	11,013	328	11	182	
Ahmedabad															
District and Sessions Court	69	148	37	16	21	20	602	39	563	337	15	132	3	113	
Court of the Joint Judge and Joint Sessions Judge	52	31	13	13	..	...	58	58	.	...	5	12	3	30	
Do. Assistant Judge	12	...	2	2	...	...	50	56	...	...	9	6		4	
Do. First Class Subordinate Judge, with A. P. at Ahmedabad .		...	...	...	...	...	78	78	...	...	...	.		...	
Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad ..	...	...	4,501	3,914	587	619	..	...	...	...	6,393	} 110	...	...	
Do. do. Nadiád ..	...	...	1,669	1,482	187	219	.	...	..	...	2,277				
Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad	...	...	1,044	839	205	243	..	...	...	...	2,521	312	..	...	
Do. Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad .	...	...	655	655		...	...	...	...	...		13	...	...	
Do. Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dholka ..	...	...	1,849	1,677	172	230	..	...	..	...	3,077	87	...	...	
Do. do. Dhandhúka and Gogo ...	...	...	1,642	1,430	212	131	...	...	...	...	2,519	99	..	...	
Do. do. Viramgám	...	...	1,610	1,513	97	134	...		...	...	1,790	93	.	...	
Do. do. Kaira ..	..	...	3,373	3,062	291	196	...	.	...	...	7,855	95	...	..	
Do. do Umreth .	..	...	2,033	1,671	362	198	...	..	...	...	2,926	79	1	...	
Do do. Borsad	...	...	2,265	2,023	242	203	.	...	...		2,332	31	...	...	
Do. do. Nadiád ...	...	...	1,271	1,116	155	183	...	...	...		1,540	44	...	...	
Do. do. Kapadvanj ..	.	...	1,350	1,160	190	117	...	.	...	...	1,446	54	.	...	
Do. do. Godhra ...	..	...	1,061	928	133	94	...	...	..	..	918	48	1	...	
Do do. Dohad	...	...	1,079	944	135	113	...	..	...	..	1,431	33	2	...	
Do. Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad	...	...	106	102	4	1		.	..		137		.	.	
Total ...	133	179	25,560	22,567	2,993	2,707	794	231	563	337	36,991	1,248	10	146	
Court of Small Causes, Bombay		...	34,844	31,567	3,277	3,134		..	...	...	19,449.		23		
Grand Total ...	740	896	184,813	154,824	29,989	30,007	8,098	4,144	3,954	3,755	204,550	9,481	976	807	

Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay, 20th September 1894.

C. W. D'GAMA
Acting Assistant Registrar.

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